The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

POLITICAL PERSECUTION IN THE SOUTH.

MURDER OF MR. BILLINGS IN SUMTER COUNTY, ALA.—REPUBLICANS EXPELLED FROM THE COUNTY — OUTRAGES IN OTHER LOCALITIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Many official letters have been received here within a week from the South, some private and others addressed to the Department of Justice, giving doleful pictures of revival of political outrages, and mentioning in detail several murders. From Alabama comes a long list of such acts, among others being the full details of the assassination in Sumter County of Mr. W. P. Billings, formerly a lawyer and editor in St. Louis and New-York, who was a Liberal and supported Greeley. He removed to Alabama, bought a farm, and practiced law. After residing in Sumter County nearly a year, announcing himself a Republican, he took a moderately-active part in politics. He was shot dead returning from a meeting. His widow and child are left in straightened circumstances, as his capital was all invested there. Every white Republican but Billings had therefore been driven from Sumter County. No arrests have been made. Chancellor Felder was recently addressing a Republican meeting in Burler County, and when it closed he was fired at and followed by a mob. The house in which he took refuge was attacked, and only by great exertions were the lives of Judge Felder and his host saved. A colored Republican named Green was driven away, while speaking in Neale County, with threats of assassination. In Coffee County, a similar meeting, including many women and children, was recently fired upon and eleven persons were wounded. A considerable body of armed white men crossed from Hinds County, Miss., into Alabama, about a week ago, and have encamped near the line, driving the colored families from the neighboring plantations. They have demanded that the colored men give up their arms, and threaten the Republican whites living in the vicinity. From Texas and Mississippi similar instances are reported, in all cases with complaint of the falsehoods sent by telegraph. The evidence of the revival of organized violence throughout the South comes by every mail.

THE CUSTOMS DIVISION OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Laurin D. Blodgett, of Philadelphia, to-day assumed the duties of Chief of the Customs Division of the Treasury Department. Mr. Blodgett for some time past has been Appraiser of Merchandise at Philadelphia. His life has been devoted to tariff matters, concerning which he is an authority throughout the country. His eminent fitness for the judicial duties of this office is unquestioned. At the last session of Congress Mr. Blodgett rendered the Committee on Ways and Means very efficient service in their codification of the Tariff laws for the new revision of the statutes. The statement which has found currency to the effect that Blodgett is appointed at the instance of Pennsylvania protectionists is unfounded. Mr. Blodgett was chosen for the place before any Pennsylvania politicians knew that his appointment was in contemplation it has been the policy of Gen. Bristow in selecting his principal assistants to choose persons who are especially fitted for their respective positions, both by education and experience, and irrespective of their personal or political associations. This policy has again been illustrated by the appointment of Mr. Blodgett. Mr. H. B. James, who has hitherto filled this position, will remain as principal clerk in the division.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE POWER TO SEIZE PERSONAL PROPERTY IN A NATIONAL CEMETERY.

The question having been submitted to the Attorney General whether property within the enclosure of the United States National Cemetery, to be used for the United States by a contractor on the ground, is liable to attachment or levy under any circumstances without a judgment being first obtained against such contractor, he decides that if the lands of any National Cemetery were ceded, or the purchase thereof consented to by the State within whose boundaries they are, with a reservation of concurrent jurisdiction or of the right to serve its process on said lands, personal properey within the enclosure of such cemetery is liable to be taken by a writ of attachment, or any legal process issued by authority of said State. If title to the property is in the defendant, whether the contractor for such cemetery or any other person, as the writ of attachment is mesne process and precedes judgment, the last clause of the question is answered.

TRAVELING EXPENSES OF TREASURY OFFICIALS.

The Treasury Department has issued a circular in accordance with the provision of the law, stating that persons traveling upon official business of the Treasury Department, will hereafter be allowed their actual traveling expenses usual and essential to the ordinary comfort of travelers, embraced in the following items of expenditure: First, actual fares on railroads, steam-boats, and other vessels, by the shortest practicable route, the hire of special transportation, where there are no regular means of conveyance, street car or omnibus or transfer coach fare to and from depots and hotels, and where there is no such conveyances, moderate and necessary hack hire, and reasonable fees to porters and expressmen; second, sleeping-car fare for one double berth for each person, or customary state-room accommodation on steam-boat and other vessels, one seat in a parlor car, and lodgings and actual board in hotels at a rate not greater than $5 per day. Hotel bills and receipts will be taken in all cases where it is practicable to obtain them, and accompany the account as a voucher. No charge will be allowed for hotel bills when the detention is unnecessary for the performance of the duties for which travel is required. An affidavit that the account is just and true in all respects, and that the expenses charged therein were actually and necessarily incurred, must accompany each bill. In all cases the account must contain the items of expenditure, and a copy of the order under which the travel was made must accompany it. This circular is designed to correct many abuses heretofore practised, and will save much money to the Government.

THE CUSTOMS DIVISION OF THE TREASURY.

Lorin K. Blodgett, General Appraiser of Merchandise, residing at Philadelphia, has been assigned to duty in charge of the Customs Division in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, in place of H. B. James. Mr. Blodgett has had long experience in the Customs service, and is thoroughly familiar with all laws upon the subject. James Farmer, Chief of the Division, will remain there as assistant to Mr. Blodgett.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business yesterday were as follows: Currency, $15,879,369; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $59,165,000; coin, $71,495,792; including in coin certificates, $32,914,100; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Master Wm. H. Beehler has been ordered to the Receiving Ship New-Hampshire; Carpenter Gould Northup is ordered to duty in the Construction Department of the Boston Navy-yard; Commander Robert L. Phythian is detached from the Boston Navy-yard, and ordered to confer with the Chairman of the Executive Committee on Nautical Schools, in New-York, for duty; Lieut. Commander Albert S. Barker is detached from the Intrepid and ordered to the Naval Academy; Surgeon H. M. Wells is detached from the Canandargua, and placed on sick leave; Acting Assistant-Surgeon J. J. Page, from the Washington Navy-yard, and ordered to duty in charge of medical stores at the Asiatic Station.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

So constant has been the demand upon the time of the Secretary of the Treasury by visitors anxious to have personal interviews with him, since Gen. Bristow has been at the head of the Treasury Department, that he has been compelled to issue a public notice that hereafter persons desiring to see him on business will be admitted between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M. only.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

FIVE PERSONS KILLED AND A LARGE NUMBER INJURED.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Aug. 13.—The night express train which left Boston last night at 6 o'clock for Montreal, via the Passumpsic and South-eastern Railroads, was wrecked this morning a few miles north of Richford, Vt. The following persons are reported killed: Engineer Lancot, Readmaster C. S. Harris, Conductor Quimby, the fireman, and a little girl. A wrecking train has been sent from here by Superintendent Hobart, and two physicians have gone from here by request, to the scene of the disaster. More than twenty persons are reported injured.

THE ACCIDENT CAUSED BY NEGLECT—NAMES OF THE VICTIMS.

RICHFORD, Vt., Aug. 13.—A terrible railroad accident occurred at 6 o'clock this morning, about four miles north of this place, to the night train from Boston to Montreal on the South-eastern Railroad. A bridge over the north branch of the Missisquoi River in the township of Sutton, Quebec, had been carried away by the very heavy rain last night, and through the neglect of the section men the train was not signaled. The locomotive was precipitated into the stream; the express car ran over the engine to the other side, and the baggage and smoking cars were telescoped by the fourth car, a second-class passenger car, and both now lie on top of the engine. The fifth and sixth cars, first class, and a Pullman car, were uninjured. Five persons were killed and fifteen injured. The names of the killed are as follows: Frank Lancot, engineer, of Malone, N. Y.; Morris Rickle, fireman, of Sweetsburg, Quebec; C. S. Harris, Assistant Superintendent, of Richford; a little girl about ten years of age, name unknown, supposed to be a French girl; an unknown man, a Frenchman, about forty-five years of age, who had a second-class ticket, purchased at Lowell, Mass., for Montreal, and he was evidently a laborer. He died after being removed to Richford.

The names of the injured are as follows: Capt. Robert Manson, of Mansonville, left arm cut off, right arm injured, and is supposed to be injured internally; he was a Canadian Inspector of Customs, who travels on the train; L. L. Davis, of Richford, United States Consular Agent at Abercorn, Quebec, had a large gash over the right eye, cut through to the brain, and was internally injured; H. W. Baker, of North Troy, an express messenger, badly injured about the head; Fred. Baker, son of H. W. Baker, a baggage-master on the train, slightly injured; Nelson Davis, of Richford, badly injured about the head; John Minosh, Farnham, Quebec, injured about the head, back, and side; Fred Alex, of Central Falls, R. I., ear torn and slightly bruised; George W. Ellen, of Barnston Corner, Quebec, injured about the head; P. Lambkin, of the firm of P. & M. Lambkin, furniture dealers, of Riceburg, Quebec, slightly; Adolph Green, (French,) of Suncook, N. H., a laborer in a steam mill, badly injured about the head; Edgar Adams, brakeman, of Newport Centre, badly bruised; John Powers, of Sutton, head cut and bruised; United States Inspector Loomis, of North Troy, head cut; George A. Pierce, of Stanstead, Quebec, head cut; William A. Pierce, of Stanstead, Quebec, hands cut and scalded.

No one aboard of the first-class and Pullman cars was injured.

Immediately upon the receipt of the news here an engine, with a car, carried up help from this place, and the injured were brought back, and conveyed to the American and Union Hotels, and to the house of Hon. L. Baker. Drs. Hamilton, Smith, Fuller, and Heffion are in attendance, and are assisted by our citizens generally. The unfortunate persons will receive every care and attention.

The rain which caused the loss of the bridge was extraordinary, commencing about 9 o'clock in the evening, lasting two hours. The main river rose several feet, and several bridges are carried away. The meadows are overflowed, and the corn, oats, and other crops are seriously damaged.

THE INDIANS.

THE HOSTILE TRIBES SUING FOR PEACE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 13.—News received at Lieut. Gen. Sheridan's Head-quarters indicates that the Cheyennes, Kiowas, and Comanches, seeing the formidable preparations made to punish them for their depredations, are asking for peace, and for the military to call it even. Orders have, however, been issued not to let these hostile bands enter the reservations, but for the troops to follow and punish them wherever found.

THE REPORTED FLAYING NOT AUTHENTICATED.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 13.—The statement telegraphed to the Chicago *Tribune* about the Pawnees having skinned a man alive near West Point, cannot be traced to any source beyond a country paper published at Fremont. Arrivals from West Point say it is a mere rumor, lacking confirmation.

DROWNING CASUALTIES.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 13.—Miss Jessie Pierce, Herbert Folts, and George Demond, three young persons, residents of East Boston, were drowned at Centre Harbor, yesterday, while bathing.

The drowning of George Lucy in Pawtuckaway Pond, in Nottingham, on Sunday last, is being investigated by a Coroner's jury. Suspicion is directed toward Thomas and John Prescott, his companions at the time, whose explanations of the drowning are not satisfactory.

DISASTROUS STORM IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

BETHLEHEM, N. H., Aug. 13.—One of the most disastrous storms ever witnessed in this locality occured this morning. The highways are so badly washed as to be rendered impassable in every direction. The morning train over the Bethlehem branch of the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad went out as usual, but has not returned, the road being badly washed in many places.

A THIEF BEATEN ALMOST TO DEATH.

CHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 13.—A German, who has been working on the farm of Thadeus Seeley, of this town, stole the clothes and $20 in money belonging to two of his fellow-workmen on Wednesday night. The men followed and caught him near Greycourt, where they recovered their property and beat the thief so that his life is despaired of. No arrests were made.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 13.—The pigeon-shooting match at the Driving Park, this afternoon, between James Ward, of Toronto, Canada, and Ira Paine, of New-York City, for the championship of America and $1,000 a side, was decided in favor of Ward by two birds, he shooting eighty-eight out of 100. Paine was the victor in single shots at fifty birds, but Ward outscored him in double shots. There was a large attendance of sportsmen, and the weather was splendid for shooting.

DEPARTURE OF MINISTER AVERY FOR CHINA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 13.—The steamer Colorado sailed for China and Japan to-day. Minister B. P. Avery and wife are among the passengers.

LONDON GOSSIP.

CLOSE OF THE SESSION AND THE SEASON.

MEMBERS LEAVING FOR THE COUNTRY—AMUSEMENTS—THE WHITEBAIT DINNER—THE PREMIER AND THE HOME RULERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 1, 1874.

The end of the season and the end of the session are both very nearly over. Parliament will be up next week, and the western parts of London are already settling down into the uninhabited desolation in which they are accustomed to spend the Autumn months. Goodwood races are past—somehow with less éclat than usual, though royalty was there in the persons of the Prince and Princess of Wales, with the usual brilliant surroundings. The race-course, as you know, stands on the private estate of the Duke of Richmond, and as there has lately been a great deal of talk about the wickedness of betting, and as his Grace is now a serious man, and a Minister high in office, he felt bound to do something to show his dissatisfaction with the abuses of the turf. Accordingly he issued a decree that there were to be no money transactions on the ground, and that the touting gentry who stand upon little stools, shaded by large umbrellas, with their names and supposed addresses emblazoned on their hats, bawling out the odds they will take or lay, were to be rigorously suppressed. The latter part of the ukase was strictly carried out; the first part was, of course, impracticable; and it may be presumed that money changed hands as freely as usual. It is evident that betting can only be put down when the taste for betting has been pretty well extinguished, and that attacks confined to the lower class of betting agents are not likely to have much effect. Goodwood may be said to lie naturally on the way to the Isle of Wight, and the yachting season at Cowes and Ryde is now in full swing, having received a special impetus this Summer from the presence of the Queen and the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany, to whom has just been added the fair Empress of Austria. Society in town has thus been broken up, and the remnant yet left, consisting chiefly of political persons and the official and professional worlds attendant on them, will quickly be dispersed in the course of the next week or so. It is probable that sportsmen will find but a gloomy prospect on the Scotch moors, but in the meantime the agents who let the shootings are able to spread illusions which the persons deluded are only too willing to entertain. In the meantime, the amusements of the metropolis are gradually going out one by one, like flickering candles. The opera season closed about a fortnight ago, and there are now only some half-dozen theatres open, a number which will be further reduced next week. I am speaking, of course, of the theatres in the central part of the town; far away in the suburbs there are theatres which are open all the year round. A curious fashion has lately set in of theatrical companies migrating from one theatre to another, sometimes moving to unknown regions in the east or south, and sometimes only next door, or to the other side of the way. The morning performances at the Gaiety are supplied by a constant change of companies, but generally when a company goes to another house it remains for a week or two. One reason for this new system is the great expense to which managers are put when a piece has a long run, in having to pay the members of the company who are not engaged in the piece, and who have therefore nothing to do. Monday next is the great bank holiday of the year, and there will be a universal cessation of business. The holiday is for the bank clerks in the first instance, but they are the indispensable pivot of so much business that when they stop working a vast number of other people are practically obliged to stop too. This plan of the whole community making holiday at the same time, has it advantages, but it has also some rather serious disadvantages, as, for instance, when a great cloud of excursionists settle down like locusts on some favorite spot and in a brief space of time eat up everything within reach, at least half of them being able to get nothing at all. The railway companies exert themselves in the early part of the day to carry out of town as many thousands as possible, and then, their energies being exhausted, they break down hopelessly in the return transit. As the passengers have already paid for return tickets, it is of course of less consequence to the companies that they should be left behind.

THE WHITEBAIT DINNER.

Mr. Disraeli, now happily free from gout, though more pale and gaunt than ever, has announced that he is determined to make an end of the session good-humoredly, and to part with everybody in the most friendly manner. To-day he and his colleagues were to sail down the Thames triumphantly in a gay steam-boat, fluttering with a hundred flags and provided with a snow-white awning, under which the Ministers will smoke their cigars at ease. At Greenwich they will disembark and eat the traditional whitebait dinner, which is a dinner of all the fishes and all the edible beasts combined, with due libations of champagne, hock, sherry, cold punch, Madeira, cherry brandy, and Chartreuse. Gladstone, though member for Greenwich, could not endure this jollification and gave it up, but our grave Disraeli has stomach for it all. I have heard that, as a rule, this is not a very lively banquet, the Ministers being all heartily sick both of the session and of each other, and gladdened only by the prospect of getting away from both. But Lord Palmerston contrived to make it pleasant by his genial jocosity, and Lord Palmerston is Disraeli's model. He talks of Pitt, but he apes Palmerston. The comic incident of the evening is always the presentation of a wooden spoon to the idlest member of the Government.

MR. DISRAELI AND THE HOME RULERS.

With all his desire to conciliate, the Premier, however, has had some difficulty with the Home Rule Irish members, whose business it is not to be pleased with anything. They are bound to be ill-used and trodden under foot, and Mr. Disraeli's blandness and courtesy derive their sting from the fact that they render it the more difficult for the Irish members to play the morose part to which they are committed, and which they have pledged themselves to their countrymen to play at all hazards. There is a sort of omnibus measure, called the Continuance act, which is passed every year for the purpose of keeping going a variety of temporary legislation—that is to say, the legislation is supposed to be temporary, but as it is continually renewed, it has a tendency to become perpetual. It is often found convenient to pass an act of Parliament for a year, or two years or so, as an experiment, and when the period which has been fixed expires, it is not always agreeable to the government of the day to face a reopening of the question and a fresh discussion. There is, accordingly, a great temptation to slip awkward measures of this kind into a big Continuance act, in which all sorts of other measures, big and little, are included, where it is very likely to be lost sight of altogether. This practice is not abused so much as it used to be, but still it is too useful to be abandoned, and Mr. Disraeli and his colleagues, when they came into office, quietly followed the example of their predecessors, although when out of office they had often enough protested against it. Among other acts treated in this way were the Irish Coercion laws, by which a considerable part of the country is placed in a sort of state of siege; and this was at once laid hold of as a grievance by the Home Rulers, who insisted that so serious and important a subject ought to be treated by itself with all the honors of special debate. The argument against smuggling such acts through in a Continuance bill was strong, and the Government promised not to do so any more. But this was not enough for Mr. Butt and his friends, who wanted the acts to be discontinued at once. The land was now at peace, they said; outrages had ceased, crime was generally on the decline. There was, therefore, no use or justification for any more coercion. The answer was that that depended on what was the effect of coercion. The application of coercion and the establishment of good order and security had been simultaneous, and the question, therefore, was how far they represented cause and effect. This is a subject on which speculation might be endless, and though the Home Rulers contended that the practical test was to remove all restraints and see how the country behaved then, there were a good many Irishmen, as well as Scotchmen and Englishmen, in the House of Commons, who were by no means anxious to see the experiment rashly tried. In the end it was arranged that the acts should come to an end at the close of next year; but this compromise was not arrived at without a tremendous amount of debating of the regular Hibernian character. The Home Rulers had a great outpouring on Saturday. On Thursday evening they returned to the subject with renewed zest and inexhaustible loquacity, and kept the House sitting from 4 o'clock in the afternoon till 4 o'clock the next morning. The unhappy Speaker who was thus kept in his chair, with only an interval of a quarter of an hour for a hasty chop and cup of tea, for twelve mortal hours, had to be again in his place at 2 o'clock yesterday. As usual, of course, the Irish discovered a traitor in their camp. This was no other than Mr. Daniel O'Donoghue, known in his own country as The O'Donoghue, who was fiercely denounced by another Irish member for having hinted that there were some people in Ireland who were none the worse for a little coercion, and that it was in the interest of honest folk, who had no reason to be afraid of policemen. This was a painfully true and just remark, and hence, no doubt, the exasperation it produced. Unfortunately for Mr. Daniel O'Donoghue, he had not always talked in so wise a strain. A few years back he was still a young man, and rather disposed to assert his claims to the throne of Ireland, or at least to be recognized as the true heir of the old royal family. He had just come into his money, and flashed his green and gold liveries about Paris, to the annoyance of the Emperor, whose colors were the same. The police soon put a stop to this prank, and Mr. O'Donoghue next appeared in the English Parliament as the representative of his oppressed and bleeding country, in the tightest of frock coats, the neatest trousers, the most beautiful lavender-colored gloves, and a gay flower always in his button-hole. He went so far in his fervid and imaginative language that Sir Robert Peel, then Irish Secretary, called him a "mannikin traitor," and a duel nearly came of it. Since then Mr. O'Donoghue has calmed down a good deal, and nobody would have been surprised if the late Government had taken him in or sent him off to a colonial Governorship. It is creditable to him at least that he continues to support the Government now his friends have gone and he has nothing to hope from their successors. For the benefit of the wild Irishmen, Mr. Disraeli had to lay on a liberal supply of soft-solder, and not without effect, for both Mr. Butt and Mr. Sullivan remonstrated with their following when something disrespectful was said of the Premier. What makes the Home Rulers especially formidable is that they seem to live in the House of Commons, where they do all their eating and drinking and a greater part of their sleeping. Most of them have only a bed-room of their own, and, for sufficient reasons, they do not go much into society. There is a legend of a group of them who are said to have established an encampment in a dry railway arch. Nearly all the time of the party being spent in the House, they are constantly on the spot, and when the attendance of other members grows thin, they can rush in and overpower the Assembly. Their manners and tactics may perhaps be expected to encourage British members to contemplate with equanimity the idea of a separate House for Home Rulers in Dublin.

MISS THOMPSON AND THE ARMY.

People are all laughing at the extraordinary relations which have been established between Miss Thompson, who painted the "Muster after Inkerman," which was praised by that erudite and delicate student of art, the Prince of Wales, and has since been guarded from an equally appreciative mob by the police in the Academy Exhibition. She is painting another picture, and the other day the British public were equally amazed and amused to read the following paragraph in the newspapers:

"Miss Thompson, the painter of 'The Roll Call' in the Royal Academy, accompanied by Col. J. F. M. Browne and several officers from the War Office, paid a second visit to Chatham on Saturday for the purpose of seeing the Royal Engineers perform a number of evolutions, and making sketches of the different positions which would be assumed in the battle-field. At the close of her inspection Miss Thompson selected some of the men to attend her studio."

Anybody who has seen the engraving in the *Graphic* of Miss Thompson's picture of a cavalry charge at Aldershot must have a curious idea of the sanity of British dragoons. It is needless to say that if the cavalry behaved in the lunatic way in which Miss Thompson represents them, they would soon break their horses' jaws and their own backs. It is pure caricature, as Gen. Sheridan will tell you. All cavalry charges are very slow and quiet.

J. H. F.

THE GRASSHOPPER PLAGUE.

TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 13.—A dispatch from Fort Garry has been received. It says that the grasshoppers are still lingering in some parts of the province, but their ravages have about ceased.

AN ESCAPED MURDERER CAPTURED.

LANCASTER, Penn., Aug. 13.—Ebner W. Frazier, alias Williams, who escaped from Newcastle Jail with "Big Frank" and others, was captured at Strasburg yesterday. At the time of his escape he was serving out a life sentence for the murder of his brother-in-law.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

BAZAINE'S ESCAPE—THE DIRECTOR OF THE PRISON IMPLICATED.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—*Le Soir* reports that the investigation into the circumstances of Bazaine's escape shows that the Director of the Prison is gravely implicated, while the other officials are exonerated.

The Milanese journals assert that Bazaine passed through that city on his way to the Chateau D'Arenemberg, Switzerland, the residence of the Enpress Eugenie.

It is also rumored that the Marshal arrived at Spa yesterday.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A CRICKET MATCH, ELEVEN ENGLISHMEN AND EIGHTEEN AMERICANS—BASE BALL.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—A game of cricket between eleven of the Surrey Club and Ground and eighteen of America commenced at Kennington Oval this morning. The Americans went to the bat first, and scored 100 runs.

After the Americans had finished their first inning in the cricket game, a game of base-ball was played by the Athletic and Red Stocking Clubs. The Bostonians won, by the following score:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Athletics	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	—6
Red Stock'gs	3	0	0	2	1	0	5	2	1	—14

The weather was wet and the attendance small.

After the game of base-ball by the Americans the game of cricket was resumed. The Englishmen went to the bat. When the game was suspended for the day they had made nine runs, with two wickets down.

Heavy rains have fallen throughout the country during the past week.

SPAIN.

RECOGNITION BY FRANCE—ATTEMPT OF THE CARLISTS TO CROSS THE ELBRO.

MADRID, Aug. 13.—France will send an ambassador to Spain as soon as the Spanish representative in Paris receives his credentials as Minister.

It is offiially reported that the Carlists have attempted to cross the Elbro without success.

THE CABINET—CONCENTRATION OF REPUBLICANS AGAINST CARLISTS.

MADRID, Aug. 13.—The report that a crisis in the Cabinet is imminent is contradicted.

The forces of Republican troops commanded by Marshal Zabala and Gen. Lasema have been united at Miranda, where they are confronted by eighteen battalions of Carlists.

RECOGNITION BY ENGLAND AGAIN ASSERTED.

VIENNA, Aug. 13.—The *New Free Press* states that England has recognized the Republic of Spain.

GERMANY.

RETURN OF PRINCE BISMARCK TO BERLIN.

BERLIN, Aug. 13.—Prince Bismarck has returned to this city from Kissingen.

ITALY.

RIOTERS DISPERSED AND CONCEALED ARMS SEIZED.

ROME, Aug. 13.—A band of rioters, which appeared in Barletta, has been dispered and several of the members arrested. A number of concealed rifles were seized.

CUBA.

LARGE EXPORT TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

HAVANA, Aug. 13.—A statement of the sugar crop of the Island of Cuba for the past year shows that 79.58 per cent. of the total exports of sugar and molasses went to the United States or was taken by the United States.

WRECK OF A BARK.

ALL HANDS BELIEVED TO HAVE PERISHED—THE VESSEL THOUGHT TO BE THE SCOTLAND, OF SAN FRANCISCO.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The United States Consul at Swatow reports to the State Department, under date of June 10, that on April 11 he learned that some Chinese fishermen had stated that the masts of a recently-sunken vessel were visible off the island of Namoah, and that it was supposed that every one on board was lost. The American bark Scotland, which had left Shanghai for Swatow was many days overdue, and as it seemed probable that this was the wreck of that vessel the Consul applied to the Chinese Admiral for information. The Admiral replied that there had been a storm on March 20 in which 100 native boats and 300 lives were lost, but he had heard nothing of a foreign wreck. Inquiry was made of the Consul General, Mr. Seward, who reported that the American bark Scotland, of San Francisco, Glidden Master, 441 tons, built at Richmond in 1849, owned by Plummer, cleared at Shanghai for Swatow March 13, 1874. On May 19 the Consul received a letter from the Commissioner of Customs at Swatow, stating that on the 25th he found, by sending an officer to the wreck, that she is bark rigged. Her foretopmast seemed to be quite a new spar. The yards were bright. A foot of the foretopgallantmast is painted white, and the spider band around the foretopmast is red. The Consul adds that if the parts described corresponded with the Scotland it is probable that that vessel was wrecked on Boat Rock about the 20th of last March, and that the whole crew perished. James Murray shipped on the Scotland as second officer. Of the rest of the crew, excepting the Master, the Consul knew nothing.

THE COTTON CROP.

AUGUST RETURNS FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The August returns of the Department of Agriculture show an improvement in the prospects of the cotton crop in all the large cotton States except Alabama, in which during July the average declined two per cent. Virginia also declined two per cent.: Askansas, seven per cent.; and Tennessee, six per cent. The two States last named complain of extensive and severe droughts. North Carolina maintains her July average, reporting a general prevalence of fine conditions of growth, no insect depredations except lice in a few places. In Lincoln County the crop was twenty days in advance, the first bloom being on July 31. South Carolina reports a considerable improvement, while Georgia advances her average one per cent., Mississippi two per cent., and Florida six per cent. From several counties in these States come complaints of local droughts impoverishing the growth of plants. In others heavy rains have caused an excessive growth of weeds, with a tendency to long joints and a small fruitage. Caterpillars are reported in many localities, but they appear to be even later in their development than the crops. Several correspondents think they are too late to damage any but top crops. In some counties the bottom crops are poor, while the middle crops are luxuriant. Where a good stand was secured early the crop is generally reported as better than for years.

Louisiana suffered severely from freshets in the early part of the season, reducing her July average to seventy-three. The disastrous consequences were partly remedied by the improved condition of the growth in July, but still the crop is seventeen per cent. below the average. In some parishes, as in East Feliciana, the working force of farm animals was seriously crippled by charbon, causing the crops to remain unworked at the critical period. No serious insect injuries are foreshadowed, and the tone of the correspondence is more hopeful.

Texas increased her high average, showing general and satisfactory improvement. Insects were demonstrating in different quarters, but were successfully met with the remedies. In Gonzales County a large red wasp was making war upon the farmers' enemies, while in Walker flocks of small birds never before seen here were very destructive to them.

The State averages were as follows: Virginia, 98 per cent. of an average crop; North Carolina, 102; South Carolina, 97; Georgia, 94; Florida, 102; Alabama, 90; Mississippi, 89; Louisiana, 83; Texas, 105; Arkansas, 87; Tennessee, 83.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

MEETING OF MANUFACTURERS IN CANADA—REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

HAMILTON, Ontario, Aug. 13.—The meeting of manufacturers commenced yesterday for the purpose of considering the Reciprocity Treaty. There were but fifty delegates present when the meeting was called to order at noon; so it was resolved to adjourn until the afternoon, when Mr. Simpson was called to the chair, there being then about 100 members in attendance. The Chairman delivered an address showing the nature of the business before them. Several committees were appointed to consider the effect the Reciprocity Treaty would have on the different branches of manufactures. These committees reported at the evening session, and their reports may be condensed as follows:

Committee on Machinery—That this committee, while in favor of reciprocity trade relations with the United States in so far as they embrace the natural products of the two countries, cannot but view with alarm the effects of the proposed treaty on the various manufacturing interests of Canada.

The Woolen, Textile, and Manufacturing Committee reported that after a careful study of the Reciprocity Treaty, in so far as it affects the woolen industry, they are of the opinion that this interest will be most seriously affected. The Cabinet-ware Committee reported that on the question of carriages and parts thereof the committee were equally divided in opinion, and that so far as it related to the manufacture of wooden ware, such as tubs, pails, handles, &c., the treaty would be an advantage. The Boots and Shoes Committee reported that they most decidedly and emphatically protest against and object to the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, or free trade in any shape or form in the boot and shoe business. The Cotton Fabrics Committee reported that the treaty is so indistinct on this question, and the explanation of the *Globe* so unsatisfactory, that it was impossible to arrive at a just conclusion, but, so far as could be seen, the field of operations would be materially lessened and trade diverted. The Paper Manufacturers' Committee reported that the paper trade would not be seriously affected by the operation of the treaty were British paper not also included, although paper mills in the States are now becoming very much concentrated, thus giving them a very material advantage over our isolated mills. Yet, to secure reciprocity in agricultural products, we would cheerfully submit to reciprocity in paper.

THE CENTENNIAL.

MEETING OF THE COMMISSION—NO FOREIGN AGENTS TO BE APPOINTED.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 13.—The Executive Committee of the United States Centennial Commission met here yesterday. Ex-Gov. Bigler was present, and explained the manner in which the Board of Finance proposed to raise further funds for the Exhibition. The following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, The Congress of the United States has directed the President to extend a cordial invitation to all foreign Governments to co-operate in the International Exhibition of 1876, and the respective Governments accepting such invitations have been invited to appoint commissions to organize and conduct their respective exhibitions,

Resolved, That the appointment of special agents to foreign countries would unavoidably conflict with such local Government action, and that consequently such appointments would be at this time inexpedient.

Other important matters were discussed. There was a full attendance of the committee, and from information received from all parts of the country a growing interest is manifested in the success of the Exhibition.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

OIL FIRES AT PITTSBURG.

Reports from the Fairview Oil Refinery, at Pittsburg, Penn., show the damage to be far greater than was at first supposed. The refinery is owned by Arnold Hertz, and is located on the West Pennsylvania Railroad and Allegheny River, nine miles above Pittsburg. The fire commenced during a storm on Wednesday afternoon, when a 25,000 barrel tank was struck by lightning and ignited. It contained 21,000 barrels of crude oil at the time. The fire was confined to the tank until 9:35 P. M., when it brusted and the burning oil carried the flames to the ware-houses and barges in the river loaded with barrels, entirely destroying them. The loss is estimated at from $60,000 to $75,000, insured in the following companies: Oriont, of Hartford, $13,000; People's, Pittsburg, $27,000; Citizen's Newark, $15,000; Franklin, Wheeling, $35,000; National, Philadelphia, $15,000; German, $30,000; Hoffman, $10,000; Franklin, Indianapolis, $5,000; City of Pittsburg, $5,800; Merchants' and Mechanics', Pittsburg, $5,000; Phœnix, New-York, $2,500; Firemen's Fund, San Francisco, $3,500; Armania, Pittsburg, $1,750; St. Paul, $875; Ætna, of Hartford, $3,500; Commercial Union, of London, $2,000; Allegheny, Pittsburg, $5,000; Erie, New-York, $1,300.

The fire at the Standard Oil Works either communicated to, or a fire from causes unknown, occurred at the Liberty Oil Works just below.

A heavy fire endangered the Allegheny Valley Railroad shops for a time yesterday, but was ultimately subdued. Damage unknown.

OTHER FIRES.

About 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in Ogilvie's grist mill, Montreal. The contents and other property were only slightly damaged. The loss is about $25,000, and the insurance is as follows: Provincial, $3,000; Western, $3,000; North British, $6,000; Guardian, $5,000; Montreal Assurance Company, $4,000. The whole building is insured for $7,000. One of the workmen was burned to death.

The large barn on the premises of Samuel Roberts, on Church road, near Colestown, N. J., was struck by lightning on Wednesday night, and burned with its contents, excepting horses and cattle, which were rescued. Loss $12,000, on which there is a partial insurance.

The barn and tobacco shed of Cephas Strong & Son, at Northampton, Mass., were burned last evening. Loss, $5,000; insurance, $2,600. The fire was probably the work of an incendiary.

A fire broke out at Marseilles, Ill., near Ottawa, on Wednesday morning, in Blank's paper mill, which was almost entirely consumed. The loss is $60,000.

THE MACKEY MURDER—REWARD FOR TAYLOR'S ARREST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 13.—Gov. Ponder has offered a reward of $300 for the arrest of Joseph Taylor, the murderer of Robert A. Macky, at the solicitation of the brothers of the deceased. The family will increase the reward to $1,000. No clue has yet been found to the whereabouts of Taylor, but the brothers of the murdered man will revisit the locality of the murder in a few days in search of one.

GEORGIA STATE AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 13.—After a harmonious session at Stone Mountain, the State Agricultural Convention adjourned to-day, to meet at Thomasville February, 1875. The convention tabled the resolutions urging the re-enactment of the Usury laws

MR. BEECHER'S STATEMENT.

A DETAILED HISTORY OF THE WHOLE MATTER.

HIS EARLY RELATIONS WITH TILTON AND THE TILTON FAMILY—TILTON'S JEALOUSY AND ENMITY—THE CAUSES—MOULTON'S ATTITUDE — EXPLANATION OF THE LETTERS.

The following document was presented by Mr. Beecher to the Investigating Committee yesterday:

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE: In the statement addressed to the public on the 22d of July last, I gave an explicit, comprehensive, and solemn denial to the charges made by Theodore Tilton against me. That denial I now repeat and reaffirm. I also stated in that communication that I should appear before your committee with a more detailed statement and explanation of the facts in the case. For this the time has now come. Four years ago Theodore Tilton fell from one of the proudest editorial chairs in America, where he represented the cause of religion, humanity, and patriotism, and in a few months thereafter became the associate and representative of Victoria Woodhull and the priest of her strange cause. By his follies he was bankrupt in reputation, in occupation, and in resources. The interior history, of which I am now to give a brief outline, is the history of his attempts to so employ me as to reinstate him in business, restore his reputation, and place him again upon the eminence from which he had fallen. It is a sad history, to the full meaning of which I have but recently awakened. Entangled in a wilderness of complications, I followed, until lately a false theory and a delusive hope, believing that the friend who assured me of his determination and ability to control the passionate vagaries of Mr. Tilton, to restore his household, to rebuild his fortunes, and to vindicate me, would be equal to that promise. His self-confessed failure has made clear to me what for a long time I did not suspect, the real motive of Mr. Tilton. My narrative does not represent a single standpoint only as regards my opinion of Theodore Tilton; it begins at my cordial intimacy with him in his earlier career, shows my lamentation and sorrowful but hopeful affection for him during the period of his initial wanderings from truth and virtue. It describes my repentance over evils befalling him of which I was made to believe myself the cause; my persevering and finally despairing efforts to save him and his family by any sacrifice of myself not absolutely dishonorable, and my growing conviction that his perpetual follies and blunders rendered his recovery impossible. I can now see that he is and has been from the beginning of this difficulty a selfish and reckless schemer, pursuing a plan of mingled greed and hatred, and weaving about me a net-work of suspicions, misunderstandings, plots, and lies to which my own innocent words and acts, nay, even my thoughts of kindness toward him, have been made to contribute. These successive views of him must be kept in view to explain my course through the last four years.

That I was blind so long as to the real nature of the intrigue going on around me was due parly to my own overwhelming public engagements, partly to my complete surrender of this affair and all papers and questions connected with it into the hands of Mr. Moulton, who was intensely confident that he could manage it successfully. I suffered much, but I inquired little. Mr. Moulton was chary to me of Mr. Tilton's confidences to him, reporting to me occasionally in a general way Mr. Tilton's moods and outbreaks of passion only as elements of trouble which he was able to control and as additional proofs of the wisdom of leaving it to him. His command of the situation seemed to me at the time complete, immersed as I was in incessant cares and duties, and only too glad to be relieved from considering the details and wretched complications, the origin and the fact of which remain, in spite of all friendly intervention, a perpetual burden to my soul. I would not read in the papers about it. I would not talk about it. I made Moulton for a long period my confidant and my only channel of information.

TILTON ACTING THE PART OF AN ENEMY.

From time to time suspicions were aroused in me by indications that Mr. Tilton was acting the part of an enemy. But the suspicions were repeatedly allayed by his own behavior toward me in other moods, and by the assurances of Mr. Moulton, who ascribed the circumstances to misunderstanding or to malice on the part of others. It is plain to me now that it was not until Mr. Tilton had fallen into disgrace and lost his salary that he thought it necessary to assail me with charges which he pretended to have had in mind for six months. The domestic offense which he alleged was very quickly and easily put aside, but yet in such a way as to keep my feelings stirred up in order that I might, through my friends, be used to extract from Mr. Bowen $7,000, the amount of a claim in dispute between them. The check for that sum in hand, Mr. Tilton signed an agreement of peace and concord—not signed by me, but accepted by me as sincere. The *Golden Age* had been started. He had the capital to carry it on for a while. He was sure that he was to lead a great social revolution. With returning prosperity he had apparently no griefs which could not be covered by his signature to the articles of peace. Yet the changes in that covenant—made by him before signing it, and represented to me as necessary merely to relieve him from the imputation of having originated and circulated certain old and shameless slanders about me—were really made, as now appears, to leave him free for future operations upon me and against me.

So long as he was or thought he was on the road to a new success, his conduct toward me was as friendly as he knew how to make it. His assumption of superiority and magnanimity and his patronizing manner were trifles at which I could afford to smile, and which I bore with the greatest humility since I still retained the profound impression made upon me, as explained in the following narrative, that I had been a cause of overwhelming disaster to him and that his complete restoration to public standing and household happiness was a reparation justly required of me, and the only one which I could make.

But with a peculiar genius for blunders he fell, almost at every step, into new complications and difficulties, and in every such instance it was his policy to bring coercion to bear upon my honor, my conscience, and my affections, for the purpose of procuring his extrication at my expense. Theodore Tilton knew me well. He has said, again and again to his friends, that if they wished to gain influence over me they must work upon the sympathetic side of my nature. To this he has addressed himself steadily for four years, using as a lever, without scruple, my attachment to my friends, to my family, to his own household, and even my old affection for himself.

BEECHER'S EFFORTS FOR TILTON'S GOOD.

Not blind to his faults, but resolved to look on him as favorably and hopefully as possible, and ignorant of his deeper malice, I labored earnestly, even desperately, for his salvation. For four years I have been trying to feed the insatiable egotism, to make the man as great as he conceived himself to be, to restore to popularity and public confidence one who, in the midst of my efforts in his behalf, patronized disreputable people and doctrines, refused when I besought him to separate himself from them, and ascribed to my agency the increasing ruin which he was persistently bringing upon himself, and which I was doing my utmost to avert. It was hard to do anything for such a man. I might as well have tried to fill a sieve with water. In the latter stages of the history he actually incited and created difficulties, apparently for no other purpose than to drive me to fresh exertions. I refused to indorse his wild views and associates. The best I could do was to speak well of him, mention those good qualities and abilities which I still believe him to possess in his higher moods, and keep silence concerning the evil things which, I was assured and believed, had been greatly exaggerated by public report. I could not think him so bad as my friends did. I trusted to the germs of good which I thought still lived in him, to Mr. Moulton's apparent power over him, and to the power of my persistent self-sacrifice.

MR. MOULTON'S APPEARANCE ON THE SCENE.

Mr. Moulton came to me at first as the schoolmate and friend of Mr. Tilton, determined to reinstate him, I always suspected, without regard to my interests, but on further acquaintance with me undertook and promised to serve his friend without doing wrong to me. He said he saw clearly how this was to be done, so as to restore peace and harmony to Mr. Tilton's home, and bring a happy end of all misunderstandings. Many things which he counseled I absolutely refused, but I never doubted his professed friendship for me after friendship had grown up between us, and whatever he wished me to do I did unless it seemed to me wrong. My confidence in him was the only element that seemed secure in that confusion of tormenting perplexities. To him I wrote freely in this troublous time when I felt that secret machinations were going on around me, and echoes of the vilest slander concerning me were heard of in unexpected quarters, when some of my near relatives were set against me, and the tattle of a crowd of malicious women, hostile to me on other grounds, was borne to my ears; when I had lost the last remnant of faith in Theodore or hope for him, when I heard with unspeakable remorse that everything I had done to stay his destruction had made matters worse and worse; that my attempt to keep him from a public trial, (involving such a flood of [illegible]

dal as has now been let loose) had been used by him to bring up new troubles; that his unhappy wife was under his dictation, signing papers and recantations, and I know not what; that, in short, everything was breaking up, and the destruction from which I had sought to save the family was likely to be emptied on other families, the church, the community, with infinite horrors of woe for me; that my own innocence was buried under heaps and heaps of rubbish—and nobody but my professed friend (if even he) could save us. To his assurances that he could still do so I gave at least so much faith as to maintain, under these terrible trials, the silence which he enjoined. Not until Mr. Tilton—having attempted through Frank Carpenter to raise money from my friends—openly assailed me, in my letter to Dr. Bacon, did I break that silence, (save by simple denial of the slanderous rumors against me a year before.)

THE FIRST OPEN ATTACK—THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

When, on the appearance of the first open attack from Mr. Tilton, I immediately, without consulting Mr. Moulton, called for a thorough investigation with a committee of my church, I am not responsible for the delay, the publicity, or the details of that investigation. All the harm which I have so long dreaded, and so earnestly striven to avoid, has come to pass. I could not further prevent it, without a full surrender of honor and truth. The time has arrived when I can freely speak in vindication of myself. I labor under great disadvantages in making a statement. My memory of states of the mind is clear and tenacious, better than my memory of dates and details.

MR. BEECHER KNOWS HIS INNOCENCE BUT CANNOT PROVE IT.

During four troubled years, in all of which I have been singularly burdened with public labor, having established and conducted the *Christian Union*, delivered courses of lectures, preaching before the Theological Seminary of Yale College, written the *Life of Christ*, delivered each Winter lyceum lectures in all the North and West—all these duties, care of the great church and its outlying schools and chapels, and the miscellaneous business which falls upon a clergyman more than upon any other public man—I have kept no record, and now, with the necessity of explaining actions and letters resulting from complex influences apparent at the time, I find myself in a position where I know my innocence without being able to prove it with detailed explanations.

EFFECT OF THE SCANDAL ON MR. BEECHER.

I am one upon whom trouble works inwardly, making me outwardly silent, but reverberating in the chambers of my soul; and when at length I do speak it is a pent-up flood, and pours without measure and moderation. I inherit a tendency to sadness, the remains in me of positive hypochondria in my father and grandfather, and in certain moods of reaction the world becomes black, and I see very despairingly.

THE REAL NARRATIVE COMMENCED—MR. BEECHER'S FIRST ACQUAINTANCE WITH MR. TILTON.

Mr. Tilton was first known to me as a reporter of my sermons. He was then a youth just from school, and working on the New-York *Observer*. From this paper he passed to the *Independent*, and became a great favorite with Mr. Bowen. When, about 1861, Messrs. Bacon, Storrs, and Thompson resigned their places, I became editor of the *Independent*, to which I had been from its start a contributor. One of the inducements held out to me was that Mr. Tilton should be my assistant and relieve me wholly from routine office work. In this relation I became very much attached to him. We used to stroll to galleries and print shops, and often dine together. His mind was opening freshly and with enthusiasm upon all questions. I used to pour out my ideas of civil affairs, public policy, religion, and philanthropy. Of this he often spoke with grateful appreciation, and mourns at a later day over its cessation.

THE VARIOUS MOODS OF HIS MIND.

If I, in such moods, were to speak as I feel, I should give false colors and exaggerative proportions to everything. This manifestation is in such contrast to the hopefulness and courage which I experienced in ordinary times, that none but those intimate with me would suspect one so full of overflowing spirit and eager gladsomeness to have within him a core of gloom and despondency. Some of my letters to Mr. Moulton reflect this morbid feeling. He understood it, and at times earnestly reproved me for indulging it.

With this preliminary review I proceed to my narrative.

MR. BEECHER'S INTIMACY WITH HIS FRIENDS.

August was my vacation month, but my family repaired to my farm in June and July, and remained there during September and October. My labors confining me to the city, I took my meals in the families of friends, and from year to year I became so familiar with their children and homes that I went in and out daily almost as in my own house. Mr. Tilton often alluded to this habit, and urged me to do the same by his home. He used often to speak in extravagant terms of his wife's esteem and affection for me. After I began to visit his house he sought to make it attractive. He urged me to bring my papers down there and use his study to do my writing in, as it was not pleasant to write at the office of the *Independent*.

A SLIGHT COOLNESS WITH TILTON.

When I went to England in 1863, Mr. Tilton took temporary charge of the *Independent*. On my return I paved the way for him to take sole charge of it, my name remaining for a year, and then he becoming the responsible editor. Friendly relations continued until 1866, when the violent assaults made upon me by Tilton in the *Independent* on account of my Cleveland letter, and the temporary discontinuation of the publication of my sermons in that paper broke off my connection with it. Although Mr. Tilton and I remained personally on good terms, yet there was a coolness between us in all matters of politics. Our social relations were very kindly, and as late as 1868-9, at his request, I sat to Page some fifty times for a portrait. It was here that I first met and talked with Moulton, whose wife was a member of Plymouth Church, though he was not a member, nor even a regular attendant.

MR. BEECHER'S RELATIONS WITH TILTON'S FAMILY.

During this whole period I never received from Mr. Tilton or any member of his family the slightest hint that there was any dissatisfaction with my familiar relations to his household. As late, I think, as the Winter of 1869, when going upon an extended lecturing tour, he said: "I wish you would look in often and see that Libby is not lonesome, or does not want anything," or words to that effect. Never by sign or word did Mr. Tilton complain of my visits in his family until after he began to fear that the *Independent* would be taken from him, nor did he break out into violence until on the eve of dispossession from both the papers—the *Independent* and the Brooklyn *Union*—owned by Mr. Bowen. During these years of intimacy in Mr. Tilton's family, I was treated as a father or elder brother. Children were born—children died. They learned to love me and to frolic with me, as one of themselves. I loved them, and I had for Mrs. Tilton a true and honest regard. She seemed to me an affectionate mother, a devoted wife, looking up to her husband as one far above the common race of men, and turning to me with artless familiarity and with entire confidence. Childish in appearance she was child-like in nature, and I would as soon have misconceived the confidence of her little girls as the unstudied affection which she showed me. Delicate in health, with a self-cheerful air, she was boundless in her sympathy for those in trouble, and labored beyond her strength for the poor. She had the charge, at one time, of the married women's class at the Bethel Mission School, and they perfectly worshiped her there. I gave Mrs. Tilton copies of my books when published. I sometimes sent down from the farm flowers to be distributed among a dozen or more families, and she occasionally shared. The only present of value I ever gave her was on my return from Europe in 1863, when I distributed souvenirs of my journey to some fifty or more persons, and to her I gave a simple brooch of little intrinsic value. So far from supposing that my presence and influence were alienating Mrs. Tilton from her family relations, I thought, on the contrary, that it was giving her strength, and encouraging her to hold fast upon a man evidently sliding into dangerous associations, and liable to be ruined by unexampled self-conceit. I regarded Mr. Tilton as in a very critical period of his life, and used to think it fortunate that he had good home influences about him.

MRS. TILTON'S FEARS FOR HER HUSBAND.

During the late years of our friendship Mrs. Tilton spoke very mournfully to me about the tendency of her husband to great laxity of doctrine on religion and morals. She gave me to understand that he denied the divinity of Christ, the inspiration of the Scriptures, and most articles of orthodox faith; while his views as to the sanctity of the marriage relation were undergoing constant change in the direction of free love.

THE VISITS DURING MRS. TILTON'S SICKNESS—A DISTINCT DENIAL.

In the latter part of July, 1870, Mrs. Tilton was sick, and at her request I visited her. She seemed much depressed, but gave me no hint of any trouble having reference to me. I cheered her as best I could, and prayed with her just before leaving. This was our last interview before trouble broke out in the family. I describe it because it was the last, and its character has a bearing upon a later part of my story. Concerning all my other visits it is sufficient to say that *at no interview which ever took place between Mrs. Tilton and myself did anything occur which might not have occurred with perfect propriety between a brother and sister, between a father and child, or between a man of honor and the wife of his dearest friend.* Nor did anything ever happen which she or I sought to conceal from her husband.

MR. TILTON'S DOCTRINES AS EDITORIALLY EXPRESSED.

Some years before any open trouble between Mr. Tilton and myself his doctrines, as set forth in the leaders of the *Independent*, aroused a storm of indignation among the representative Congregationalists in the West; and as the paper was still very largely supposed to be my organ, I was written to on the subject. In reply I indignantly disclaimed all responsibility for the views expressed by Mr. Tilton. My brother Edward, then living in Illinois, was prominent in the remonstrance addressed to Mr. Bowen concerning the course of his paper under Mr. Tilton's management. It was understood that Mr. Bowen agreed, in consequence of proceedings arising out of this remonstrance, to remove Tilton or suppress his peculiar views; but instead of that Theodore seemed securer in the saddle than before, and his loose notions of marriage and divorce began to be shadowed editorially. This led to the starting of the *Advance*, in Chicago, to supersede the *Independent*, in the North-west; and Mr. Bowen was made to feel that Tilton's management was seriously injuring the business; and Mr. Tilton may have felt that his position was being undermined by opponents of his views, with whom he subsequently pretended to believe I was in league. Vague intimations of his "feeling hard" toward me I ascribed to this misconception. I had in reality taken no step to harm him.

MRS. TILTON LEAVES HER HUSBAND.

After Mrs. Tilton's return from the West, in [illegible] 1870, a young girl whom Mrs. Tilton had taken into the family, educated and treated like an own child, (her testimony, I understand, is before the committee,) was sent to me with an urgent request that I would visit Mrs. Tilton at her mother's. She said that Mrs. Tilton had left her home and gone to her mother's in consequence of ill treatment of her husband. She then gave an account of what she had seen of cruelty and abuse on the part of the husband that shocked me; and yet more, when with downcast look she said that Mr. Tilton had visited her chamber in the night, and sought her consent to his wishes. I immediately visited Mrs. Tilton at her mother's, and received an account of her home life and of the despotism of her husband, and of the management of a woman whom he had made housekeeper, which seemed like a nightmare dream. The question was, whether she should go back or separate forever from her husband. I asked permission to bring my wife to see them, whose judgment in all domestic relations I thought better than my own, and accordingly a second visit was made.

THE ADVICE WHICH "TENDED TO HARM."

The result of the interview was that my wife was extremely indignant toward Mr. Tilton, and declared that no consideration on earth would induce her to remain an hour with a man who had treated her with a hundredth part of such insult and cruelty. I felt as strongly as she did, but hesitated, as I always do, at giving advice in favor of a separation. It was agreed that my wife should give her final advice at another visit. The next day, when ready to go, she wished a final word, but there was company, and the children were present, and so I wrote on a scrap of paper: "I incline to think that your view is right, and that a separation and a *settlement of support* will be wisest, and that, in his present desperate state, her presence near him is far more likely to produce hatred than her absence." Mrs. Tilton did not tell me that my presence had anything to do with this trouble, nor did she let me know that on the July previous he had extorted from her a confession of excessive affection for me.

A STARTLING LETTER FROM TILTON.

On the evening of Dec. 27, 1870, Mr. Bowen, on his way home, called at my house and handed me a letter from Mr. Tilton. It was, as nearly as I can remember, in the following terms:

For reasons which you explicitly know, and which I forbear to state, I demand that you withdraw from the pulpit and quit Brooklyn as a residence.
THEODORE TILTON.

THE CONVERSATION WITH BOWEN ABOUT IT.

I read it over twice, and turned to Bowen and said: "This man is crazy. This is sheer insanity," and other like words. Mr. Bowen professed to be ignorant of the contents, and I handed him the letter to read. We at once fell into a conversation about Mr. Tilton. He gave me some account of the reasons why he had reduced him from the editorship of the *Independent* to the subordinate position of contributor, viz., that Mr. Tilton's religious and social views were ruining the paper. But he said that as soon as it was known that he had so far broken with Tilton, there came pouring in upon him so many stories of Mr. Tilton's private life and habits that he was overwhelmed, and that he was now considering whether he could consistently retain him on the Brooklyn *Union*, or as chief contributor to the *Independent*. He narrated the story of the affair at Winstead, Conn., and some like stories from the North-west, and charges brought against Tilton in his own office. Without doubt he believed these allegations, and so did I. The other facts previously stated to me seemed a full corroboration. We conversed for some time, Mr. Bowen wishing my opinion. It was frankly given. I did not see how he could retain Mr. Tilton. The substance of the full conversation was that Tilton's inordinate vanity, his fatal facility in blundering, (for which he had a genius,) and ostentatious independence in his own opinions, and general impracticableness, would keep the *Union* at disagreement with the political party for whose service it was published, and now added to all this, the revelations of these promiscuous immoralities would make his connection with either paper fatal to its interests. I spoke strongly and emphatically under the great provocation of his threatening letter to me, and the revelation I had just had concerning his domestic affairs. Mr. Bowen derided the letter of Tilton's which he had brought to me, and said earnestly that if trouble came of it I might rely upon his friendship. I learned afterward that, in the further quarrel, ending in Tilton's peremptory expulsion from Bowen's service, this conversation was related to Mr. Tilton. I believe that Bowen had an interview and received some further information about Tilton from my wife, to whom I had referred him. Although I have no doubt that Mr. Tilton would have lost his place at any rate, I have also no doubt that my influence was decisive, and precipitated his final overthrow.

MR. BEECHER'S REGRETS FOR HIS BAD ADVICE.

When I came to think it all over I felt very unhappy at the contemplation of Mr. Tilton's impending disaster. I had loved him much, and at one time he had seemed like a son to me. My influence had come just at the time of his first unfolding, and had much to do with this early development. I had aided him externally to bring him before the public. We had been together in the great controversies of the day until after the war, and our social relations had been intimate.

MR. TILTON'S VANITY.

It is true that his nature always exaggerated his own excellences. When he was but a boy he looked up to me with affectionate admiration; after some years he felt himself my equal, and was very companionable, and when he had outgrown me, and reached the position of the first man of the age, he still was kind and patronizing. I had always smiled at these weaknesses of vanity, and had believed that a larger experience, with some knocks among strong men, and by sorrows that temper the soul, he would yet fulfill a useful and brilliant career. But now all looked dark; he was to be cast forth from his eminent position, and his affairs at home did not promise that sympathy and strength which makes one's house as my own has been, in times of adversity, a refuge from the storm, and a tower of defense.

THE CONFESSION FROM MRS. TILTON.

Besides a generous suffering I should have had a selfish reason for such if I had dreamed that I was about to become the instrument by which Mr. Tilton meant to fight his way back to the prosperity which he had forfeited. It now appears that on the 29th of December, 1870, Mr. Tilton, having learned that I had replied to his threatening letter by expressing such an opinion of him as to set Mr. Bowen finally against him, and bring him face to face with immediate ruin, extorted from his wife, then suffering under a severe illness, a document criminating me, and prepared an elaborate attack upon me.

THE VISIT TO MOULTON'S HOUSE.

On Tuesday evening, Dec. 30, 1870, about 7 o'clock, Mr. Francis D. Moulton called at my house, and with intense earnestness said:

"I wish you to go with me to see Mr. Tilton."

I replied that I could not then, as I was just going to my prayer-meeting. With the most positive manner he said:

"You must go, somebody else will take care of the meeting."

I went with him, not knowing what trouble had agitated him, but vaguely thinking that I might now learn the solution of the recent threatening letter. On the way I asked what was the reason of this visit, to which he replied that Mr. Tilton would inform me, or words to that effect. On entering his house, Mr. Moulton locked the door, saying something about not being interrupted. He requested me to go into the front chamber over the parlor. I was under the impression that Mr. Tilton was going to pour out upon me his anger for colleaguing with Bowen, and for the advice of separation given to his wife. I wished Mr. Moulton to be with me as a witness, but he insisted that I should go by myself.

THE INTERVIEW WITH TILTON.

Mr. Tilton received me coldly, but calmly. After a word or two, standing in front of me with a memorandum in his hand, he began a set oration. He charged me, in substance, with acting for a long time in an unfriendly spirit; that I had sought his downfall; had spread injurious rumors about him; was using my place and influence to undermine him; had advised Mr. Bowen to dismiss him, and much more that I cannot remember. He then declared that I had injured him in his family relation; had joined with his mother-in-law in producing discord in his house; had advised a separation; had alienated his wife's affections from him; had led her to love me more than any living being; had corrupted her moral nature, and taught her to be insincere, lying, and hypocritical, and ended by charging that I had made wicked proposals to her. Until he reached this I had listened with some contempt, under the impression that he was attempting to bully me. But with the last charge he produced a paper purporting to be a certified statement of a previous confession made to him by his wife of her love for me, and that I had made proposals to her of an impure nature. He said that this confession had been made to him in July, six months previous; that his sense of honor and affection would not permit any such document to remain in existence; that he had burned the original, and should now destroy the only copy; and he then tore the paper into small pieces. If I had been shocked at such a statement I was absolutely thunderstruck when he closed the interview by requesting me to repair at once to his house where he said Elizabeth was waiting for me, and learn from her lips the truth of his stories in so far as they concerned her. This fell like a thunderbolt on me. Could it be possible that his wife, whom I had regarded as the type of moral goodness, should have made such false and atrocious statements? And yet if she had not how would he dare to send me to her for confirmation of his charges?

THE CALL ON MRS. TILTON.

I went forth like a sleep-walker while clouds were flying in the sky. There had been a snow-storm, which was breaking away. The winds were out and whistling through the leafless trees, but all this was peace compared to my mood within. I believe that Tilton went with me to the door of Tilton's house. The housekeeper—the same woman of whom Mrs. Tilton had complained—seemed to have been instructed by him, for she evidently expected me, and showed me at once up to Mrs. Tilton's room. Mrs. Tilton lay upon her bed, white as marble, with closed eyes as in a trance, and with her hands upon her breast, palm to palm, like one in prayer. As I look back upon it, the picture is like some forms carved in marble that I had seen upon monuments in Europe. She made no motion, and gave no sign of recognition of my presence.

WHAT MRS. TILTON ADMITTED.

I sat down near her, and said:

"Elizabeth, Theodore has been making very serious charges against me, and sends me to you for confirmation."

She made no reply or sign. Yet it was plain that she was conscious and listening. I repeated some of his statements—that I had brought discord to the family, had alienated her from him, had sought to break up the family, had usurped his influence, and then, as well as I could, I added that he said that I had made improper suggestions to her, *and that she had admitted this fact to him last July.* I said:

"Elizabeth, have you made such statements to him?"

She made no answer. I repeated the question. Tears ran down her cheeks, and she very slightly bowed her head in acquiescence. I said:

"You cannot mean that you have stated all that he has charged?"

She opened her eyes, and began in a slow and feeble way to explain how sick she had been, how wearied out with importunity; that he had confessed his own alien loves, and said that he could not bear to think that she was better than he, that she might win him to reformation if she would confess that she had loved me more than him, and that they would repent and go on with future concord. I cannot give her language, but only the tenor of her representations. I received them impatiently. I spoke to her in the strongest language of her course. I said to her:

"Have I ever made any improper advances to you?"

She said, "No."

"Then," I asked, "why did you say so to your husband?"

She seemed deeply distressed.

"My friend," (by that designation she almost always called me,) "I am sorry, but I could not help it: what can I do?"

I told her she could state in writing what she had now told me. She beckoned for her writing materials, which I handed her from her secretary standing near by, and she sat up in bed and wrote a brief counter-statement.

WHAT SHE DENIED.

In a sort of postscript she denied explicitly that I had ever offered any improper solicitation to her, that being the only charge made against me by Mr. Tilton, or sustained by the statement about the confession which he had read to me. I dreamed of no worse charge at that time. That was horrible enough. The mere thought that he could make it, and could have extorted any evidence on which to base it, was enough to take away my senses. Neither my consciousness of its utter falsehood nor Mrs. Tilton's retraction of her part in it, would remove the shock from my heart and head. Indeed, her admission to me that she had stated, under any circumstances, to her husband so wicked a falsehood, was the crowning blow of all. It seemed to me as if she was going to die, that her mind was overthrown, and that I was in some dreadful way mixed up in it, and might be left, by her death, with this terrible accusation hanging over me. I returned like one in a dream to Mr. Moulton's house, where I said very little, and soon went home. It has been said that I confessed guilt and expressed remorse. This is utterly false. Is it likely, that with Mrs. Tilton's retraction in my pocket, I should have thus stultified myself?

MOULTON DECLARES THE RETRACTION SHOULD BE GIVEN UP.

On the next day, at evening, Mr. Moulton called at my house and came up into my bedroom. He said that Mrs. Tilton, on her husband's return to her after our interview, had informed him what she had done, and that I had her retraction. Moulton expostulated with me, said that the retraction, under the circumstances, would not mend matters, but only awaken fresh discord between husband and wife, and do great injury to Mrs. Tilton without helping me. Mrs. Tilton, he said, had already recanted in writing the retraction made to me, and of course there might be no end to such contradictions. Meanwhile, Tilton had destroyed his wife's first letter, acknowledging the confession, and Mr. Moulton claimed that I had taken a mean advantage and made dishonorable use of Theodore's request that I should visit her, in obtaining from her a written contradiction to a document not in existence. He said that all difficulties could be settled without any such papers, and that I ought to give it up.

MR. MOULTON SHOWS HIS PISTOL.

He was under great excitement. He made no verbal threats, but he opened his overcoat, and with some emphatic remark, showed a pistol which afterward he took out and laid on the bureau near which he stood. I gave the paper to him and, after a few moments' talk, he left.

A THIRD VISIT FROM MR. MOULTON—MRS. TILTON.

Within a day or two after this Mr. Moulton made me the third visit, and this time we repaired to my study in the third story of my house. Before speaking of this interview it is right that I should allude to the suffering through which I had gone during the previous days, the core of which was the strange change in Mrs. Tilton. Nothing had seemed to me more certain during all my acquaintance with her than that she was singularly simple, truthful, and honorable. Deceit seemed absolutely foreign to her nature, and yet she had stated to her husband those strange and awful falsehoods. She had not, when daily I called and prayed with her, given me the slightest hint, I will not say of such accusations, but even that there was any serious family difficulty. She had suddenly, in December, called me and my wife to a consultation, to a possible separation from her husband, still leaving me ignorant that she had put into his hands such a weapon against me. I was bewildered with a double consciousness of a saintly woman communicating a very needless treachery to her friend and Pastor. My distress was boundless. I did not for a moment feel, however, that she was blameworthy, as would ordinarily be thought, but supposed that she had been overborne by sickness and shattered in mind until she scarcely knew what she did, and was no longer responsible for her acts. My soul went out to her in pity. I blamed myself for want of prudence and foresight; for I thought that all this had been the result of her undue affection for me. I had a profound feeling that I would bear any blame and take any punishment if that poor child could only emerge from this cloud and put back into the happiness from which I had been, as I thought, if not the cause, yet the occasion of withdrawing her. If my own daughter had been in similar case my grief at her calamity could scarcely have been greater.

MR. BEECHER'S FEARS AND HOPES.

Moreover, from the anger and fury of Mr. Tilton I apprehended that this charge, made by him and supported by the accusation of his wife, was to be at once publicly pressed against me, and if it was I had nothing but my simple word of denial to interpose against it. In my then morbid condition of mind, I thought that this charge, although entirely untrue, might result in great disaster if not in absolute ruin. The great interests which were entirely dependent on me, the church which I had built up, the book which I was writing, my own immediate family, my brother's name, now engaged in the ministry, my sisters, the name which I had hoped might live after me, and be in some slight degree a source of strength and encouragement to those who should succeed me, and, above all, the cause for which I had devoted my life, seemed imperiled. It seemed to me that my life-work was to end abruptly and in disaster. My earnest desire to avoid a public accusation and the evils which must necessarily flow from it, and which now have resulted from it, has been one of the leading motives that must explain my action during those four years with reference to this matter.

MR. MOULTON ON HIS THIRD VISIT—THE CIRCUMSTANCES ATTENDING THE FAMOUS CONFESSION.

It was in such a sore and distressing condition that Mr. Moulton found me. His manner was kind and conciliatory. He seemed, however, to be convinced that I had been seeking Tilton's downfall; that I had leagued with Mr. Bowen against him, and that I had by my advice come near destroying his family. I did not need any argument or persuasion to induce me to do and say anything which would remedy the injury of which I then believed I had certainly been the occasion, if not the active cause. Mr. Moulton assured me of his own knowledge that the stories which I had heard of Mr. Tilton's impurities of life, and which I had believed and repeated to Mr. Bowen, were all false, and that Mr. Tilton had always been faithful to his wife. I was persuaded into the belief of what he said, and felt convicted of slander in its meanest form. He drew the picture of Mr. Tilton wronged in reputation, in position, wronged in purse, shattered in his family, where he would otherwise have found a refuge, and at the same time looking upon me, out of his deep distress, while I abounding in friends, most popular and with ample means—he drew that picture—my prosperity overflowing and abounding, and Tilton's utter degradation. I was most intensely excited, indeed; I felt that my mind was in danger of giving way; I walked up and down the room pouring forth my heart in the most unrestrained grief and bitterness of self-accusation, telling what my ideas were of the obligation of friendship and of the sacredness of the household; denying, however, an intentional wrong, seeing that if I had been the cause, however remotely, of that which I then beheld, I never could forgive myself, and heaping all the blame on my own head. The case, as it then appeared to my eyes, was strongly against me; my old and fellow worker had been dispossessed of his eminent place and influence, and I had counseled it. His family had well-nigh been broken up, and I had advised it; his wife had been long sick and broken in health and body, and I, as I fully believed it, had been the cause of all this wreck, by continuing that blind heedlessness and friendship which had beguiled her heart and had roused her husband into a fury of jealousy, although not caused by any intentional act of mine. And should I coldly defend myself? Should I pour indignation upon this lady? Should I hold her up to contempt as having thrust her affection upon me unsought? Should I tread upon the man and his household in their great adversity? I gave vent to my feelings without measure. I disclaimed with the greatest earnestness any intent to harm Theodore in his home or his business, and with inexplicable sorrow I both blamed and defended Mrs. Tilton in one breath.

THE LETTER OF APOLOGY.

Mr. Moulton was apparently affected by my soliloquy, for it was that rather than a conversation. He said that if Mr. Tilton could really be persuaded of the friendliness of my feelings toward him, he was sure that there would be no trouble in procuring a reconciliation. I gave him leave to state to Theodore my feelings. He proposed that I should write a letter. I declined, but said that he could report our interview. He then prepared to make a memorandum of the talk, and sat down at my table, and took down, as I supposed, a condensed report of my talk, for I went on still pouring out my wounded feelings over this great desolation in Mr. Tilton's family. It was not a dictation of sentence after sentence, he a mere amanuensis, and I composing for him. Mr. Moulton was putting into his own shape parts of that which I was saying in my own manner, with profuse explanations.

WHAT MR. BEECHER EXPLAINS THE APOLOGY TO BE.

This paper of Mr. Moulton's was a mere memorandum of points to be used by him in setting forth my feelings. That it contains matter and points derived from me is without doubt; but they were put into sentences by him, and expressed as he understood them, not as my words, but as hints of my figures and letters, to be used by him in conversing with Mr. Tilton. He did not read the paper to me, nor did I read it, nor have I ever seen it, or heard it read, that I remember, until the publication of Mr. Tilton's recent documents; and now reading it, I see in it thoughts that point to the matter of my discourse; but it is not my paper, nor are those my sentences, nor is it a correct report of what I said; it is a mere string of hints, hastily made by an unpracticed writer as helps to his memory in representing to Mr. Tilton how I felt toward his family. If more than this be claimed—if it be set forth as in any proper sense my letter, I then disown it and denounce it. Some of its sentences, and particularly that in which I am made to say that I had obtained Mrs. Tilton's forgiveness, I never could have said, even in substance. I had not obtained, nor asked, any forgiveness from her, and nobody pretended that I had done so. Neither could I ever have said that I humbled myself before Tilton as before God, except in the sense that both to God and to the man I thought I had deeply injured, I humbled myself, as I certainly did. But it is useless to analyze a paper prepared as this was. The remainder of my plain statement concerning it will be its best comment. This document was written upon three separate half-sheets of large letter paper. After it was finished Mr. Moulton asked me if I would sign it. I said "No: it was not my letter." He replied that it would have more weight if I would in some way indicate that he was authorized to explain my sentiments. I took my pen, and, at some distance below the writing, and upon the lower margin, I indicated that I had committed the document in trust to Mr. Moulton, and I signed the line thus written by me.

THE FURTHER FATE OF THE DOCUMENT.

A few words now as to its further fate. Mr. Moulton, of his own accord, said that after using it he would, in two or three days bring the memorandum back to me, and he cautioned me about disclosing in any way that there was a difficulty between Mr. Tilton and me, as it would be injurious to Tilton to have it known that I had quarreled with him, as well as to me to have rumors set afloat. I did not trouble myself about it until more than a year afterward, when Tilton began to write up his case, (of which hereafter,) and was looking up documents. I wondered what was in this old memorandum, and desired to see it for greater certainty; so one day I suddenly asked Moulton for that memorandum, and said, "You promised to return it to me." He seemed confused for a moment, and said, "Did I?" "Certainly," I answered. He replied that the paper had been destroyed. On my putting the question again, he replied, "That paper was burned up long ago;" and during the next two years, in various conversations, of his own accord, he spoke of it as destroyed. I had never asked for, nor authorized, the destruction of this paper. But I was not allowed to know that the document was in existence until a distinguished editor in New-York, within a few weeks past, assured me that Mr. Moulton had shown him the original, and that he had examined my signature to be sure of its genuineness. I know there was a copy of it since this statement was in preparation.

FURTHER EXPLANATIONS OF THE APOLOGY.

While I rejected this memorandum as my work, or an accurate condensation of my statements, it does, undoubtedly, correctly represent that I was in profound sorrow, and that I blamed myself with great severity for the disasters of the Tilton family. I had not the light that I now have. There was much then that weighed heavily upon my heart and conscience which now weighs only on my heart. I have not the light which analyzes and discriminates things. By one blow there opened before me a revelation full of anguish; an agonized family, whose inmates had been my friends, greatly beloved; the husband ruined in worldly prospects, the household crumbling to pieces, the woman, by long sickness and suffering either corrupted to deceit as her husband alleged, or so broken in mind as to be irresponsible, and either way it was her enthusiasm for her Pastor, as I was made to believe, that was the germ and beginning of the trouble. It was for me to have forestalled and prevented that mischief. My age and experience in the world should have put me more on my guard. I could not, at that time, tell what was true, and what not true, of all the considerations urged upon me by Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton. There was a gulf before me, in which lay those who had been warm friends, and they alleged that I had helped to plunge them therein. That seemed enough to fill my soul with sorrow and anguish. No mother who has lost a child but will understand the wild self-accusation that grief produced. Against all reason, blaming herself for what things she did do and for what she neglected to do, and charging upon herself, her neglect or heedlessness, the death of the child, while, ordinarily, every one knows that she had worn herself out with her assiduities.

THE ACCUSED AND THE ACCUSER.

Soon after this I met Mr. Tilton at Moulton's house. Either Moulton was sick or was very late in rising, for he was in bed. The subject of my feelings and conduct toward Tilton was introduced. I made a statement of the motives under which I had acted in counseling Bowen, of my feelings in regard to Mr. Tilton's family, disclaiming with horror the thought of wrong, and expressing a desire to do whatever lay in human power to remedy any evil I had occasioned, and to reunite his family. Tilton was silent and sullen. He played the part of an injured man, but Moulton said to Mr. Tilton, with intense emphasis:

"That is all that a gentleman can say, and you ought to accept it as an honorable basis of reconciliation."

This he repeated two or three times, and Tilton's countenance cheered up under Moulton's strong talk. We shook hands, and parted in a friendly way.

A PARTIAL RECONCILIATION—SCENE IN TILTON'S HOUSE.

Not very long afterward, Tilton asked me to his house, and said that he should be glad to have good old times renewed. I do not remember whether I ever took a meal after this under his roof, but I certainly was invited by him to renew my visits as formerly. I never resumed my intimacy with the family, but once or twice I went there soon after my reconciliation with Mr. Tilton and at his request. I particularly remember a scene which took place at his house, when he talked about his wife and me in a very gracious mood. He began by mourning his sorrows; he was very desolate; the future seemed quite dark. After impressing us with his great patience, he grew generous, praised me to his wife, saying that I had taken upon myself all blame of past troubles, and had honorably exculpated her, and telling me that his wife likewise had behaved very magnanimously, had blamed herself, and declared that I was blameless, and he closed his homily with increasing hope and cheer, saying that deep as was his misery he did not know but that it would work out in the future a more cheerful home than he had before. I restrained my smiles at the absurdity of the thing, well content to have it evaporate so, and even thinking he was generous enough in his way. This seemed to me the end of the troubles. With a sensitive and honorable man, who has no ulterior designs to accomplish, it would have been the burial of the difficulty. I supposed that Mr. Tilton had given up the idea of intentional wrong on my part, and forgiven my unintentional wrong. I plainly understand now what I did not then suspect, that my trouble of mind was to be kept alive and nourished so that I might be used to act on my friend in securing from Mr. Bowen the money which Mr. Tilton claimed to be due as compensation for his expulsion from the two newspapers.

TILTON IN THE PATH OF VIRTUE.

Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton both strove to obliterate from my mind all belief in the rumors that had been circulated about Mr. Tilton. There was much goings on in silencing, explaining, arranging, &c., that I did not understand as well then as now. Of one thing I was convinced, viz., that Mr. Tilton had the highest sense of marital purity, and that he had never strayed from the path of virtue, which preservation he owed, as he told me in a narrative of his life, to a very solemn scene with his father, who on the eve of his leaving home, pointed out to him the nature of amorous temptations and snares, and the evils to be dreaded from unlawful practices. He declared that he had always been kept spotless by the memory of that scene. I was glad to believe it true, and felt how hard it was that he should be made to suffer by evil and slanderous foes. I could not explain some testimony which had been laid before me, but I said there is undoubtedly some misunderstanding, and if I knew the whole I should find Theodore, though with obvious faults, at heart sound and good. These views I often expressed to intimate friends, in spite of their manifest incredulity, and what, in the light of the facts, I must now call their well-deserved ridicule.

HOW MR. MOULTON WAS REGARDED—THE THREE LETTERS.

Mr. Moulton lost no occasion of presenting to me the kindest view of Mr. Tilton's character and conduct. On the other hand, he complained that Mrs. Tilton did not trust her husband or him, and did not assist him in his great effort to help Theodore. I knew that she distrusted Moulton, and felt bitterly hurt by the treatment of her husband. I was urged to use my influence with her to inspire confidence in Moulton and to lead her to take a kinder view of Theodore. Accordingly, at the instance of Mr. Moulton, three letters were written on the same day—Feb. 17, 1871—on one common purpose, to be shown to Mrs. Tilton, and to reconcile her to her husband; and my letter to her of that date was designed to effect the further or collateral purpose of giving her confidence in Mr. Moulton. This will be obvious from the reading of the letters.

THE LETTERS MR. BEECHER DID WRITE.

The following is the full text of my letter of that date from a copy verified by one of your committee, for I have not to this hour been permitted to see the originals either of them or of any other papers which I had deposited with Moulton for safe keeping:

BEECHER TO MRS. TILTON.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 7, 1871.

MY DEAR MRS. TILTON: When I saw you last I did not expect ever to see you again or to be alive many days. God was kinder to me than were my own thoughts. The friend whom God sent to me—Mr. Moulton—has proved, above all friends that ever I had, able and willing to help me in this terrible emergency of my life. His hand it was that tied up the storm that was ready to burst upon our heads.

I am not the less disposed to trust him, from finding he has your welfare most deeply and tenderly at heart. You have no friend (Theodore excepted) who has it in his power to serve you so vitally, and who will do it with so much delicacy and honor. I beseech of you, if my wishes have yet any influence, let my deliberate judgment in this matter weigh with you. It does my sore heart good to see in Mr. Moulton an unfeigned respect and honor for you. It would kill me if he thought otherwise. He will be as true a friend to your honor and happiness as a brother would be to a sister's.

In him we have a common ground. You and I may meet in him. The past is ended. But is there no future? No wiser, higher, holier future? May not this friend stand as a priest in the new sanctuary of reconciliation, and mediate and bless you, Theodore, and my most unhappy self? Do not let my earnestness fail of its end. You believe in my judgment. I have put myself wholly and gladly in Moulton's hands, and there I must meet you. This is sent with Theodore's consent, but he has not read it. Will you return it to me by his hands?

I am very earnest in this wish, for all our sakes, as such a letter ought not to be subject to even a chance of miscarriage. Your unhappy friend,

H. W. BEECHER.

BEECHER TO MOULTON.

Feb. 7, '71.

MY DEAR MR. MOULTON: I am glad to send you a book which you will relish, or which a man on a sick bed ought to relish. I wish I had more like it, and that I could send you one every day, not as a repayment of your great kindness to me, for that can never be repaid, not even by love, which I give you freely. Many, many friends has God raised up to me, but to no one of them has he ever given the opportunity and the wisdom so to serve me as you have. My trust in you is implicit. You have also proved yourself Theodore's friend, and Elizabeth's. Does God look down from heaven on three unhappy creatures that more need a friend than these? Is it not an intimation of God's intent of mercy to all that each one of these has in you a tried and proved friend? But only in you are we three united. Would to God, who orders all hearts, that, by your kind mediation, Theodore, Elizabeth and I could be made friends again. Theodore will have the hardest task in such a case; but has he not proved himself capable of the noblest things?

I wonder if Elizabeth knows how generously he has carried himself toward me? Of course, I can never speak with her again, except with his permission—and I do not know that, even then, it would be best. My earnest longing is to see her, in the full sympathy of her nature, at rest in him, and to see him once more trusting her and loving her with even a better than the old love. I am always sad in such thoughts. Is there any way out of this night? May not a day star arise?

Truly yours, always, and with trust and love,

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

I have no recollection of seeing or hearing read the letter of Mr. Tilton of the same date. In my letter to Mrs. Tilton I alluded to the fact that I did not expect, when I saw her last, to be alive many days. That statement stands connected with a series of symptoms which I first experienced in 1856. I went through the Fremont campaign, speaking in the open air three hours at a time, three days in the week. On renewing my literary labors I felt I must have given way, and I very seriously thought that I was going to have apoplexy or paralysis or something of the kind. On two or three occasions, while preaching, I should have fallen in the pulpit if I had not held to the table. Very often I came near falling in the street. During the last fifteen years I have gone into the pulpit I suppose one hundred times, with a very strong impression that I should never come out of it alive. I have preached more sermons than any human being would believe, when I felt all the while that whatever I had got to say to my people I must say it then, or I never would have another chance to say it. If I had consulted a physician his first advice would have been, "You must stop work." But I was in such a situation that I could not stop work. I read the best medical books on symptoms of nervous prostration and over-work and paralysis, and formed my own judgment of the case. The three points I marked were, I must have good digestion, good sleep, and I must go on working. These three things were to be reconciled, and in regard to my diet and stimulants and medicines, I made the most thorough and searching trial; and as the result, managed my body so that I could get the most work out of it without essentially impairing it. If I had said a word about this to my family it would have brought such distress and anxiety on the part of my wife as I could not bear. I have for many years so steadily taxed my mind to the utmost that there have been periods when I could not afford to have people express sympathy with me. To have my wife or friends anxious about it and showing it to me would be just the drop too much. In 1863 I came again into the same condition just before going to England, and it was one of those reasons why I was willing to go. The war was at its height. I carried my country in my heart. I had the *Independent* in charge, and was working, preaching and lecturing continually. I knew I was likely to be prostrated again.

In December, 1870, the sudden shock of these troubles brought on again these symptoms in a more violent form. I was very much depressed in mind, and all the more because it was one of those things that I could not say anything about. I was silent with everybody. During the last four years these symptoms had been repeatedly brought on by my intense work, carried forward on the underlying basis of so much sorrow and trouble.

My friends will bear witness that in the pulpit I have very frequently alluded to my expectation of sudden death. I feel that I have more than once already been near a stroke that would have killed or paralyzed me, and I carry with me now, as I have so often carried in years before this trouble began, the daily thought of death as a door which might open for me at any moment out of all cares and labors into most welcome rest.

IN A STATE OF SUSPENSE AND DOUBT.

During the whole of the year 1871 I was kept in a state of suspense and doubt, not only for the future of the family for the reunion and happiness of which I had striven so earnestly, but also as to the degree to which I might personally be subject to attack and misconstruction, and the trouble be brought into the church and magnified by publicity. The officers of the church sought to investigate Mr. Tilton's religious views and moral conduct, and on the latter point I had been deceived into a belief that he was not in fault. As to the religious views, I still hoped for a change for the better, as it was proposed to drop him from the list of members for non-attendance, and as he asserted to me his withdrawal, this might have been done, but his wife still attended the church and hoped for his restoration. I recollect having with him a conversation, in which he dimly intimated to me that he thought it not unlikely that he might go back into his old position. He seemed to be in a mood to regret the past. And so, when I was urged by the Examining Committee to take some steps, I said I am not without hopes that by patience and kindness Tilton will come back again into his old church work, and be one of us again. I therefore delayed a decision upon this point for a long time. Many of our members were anxious and impatient, and there were many tokens of trouble from this quarter. Meanwhile, one wing of the Female Suffrage Party had got hold of the story in a distorted and exaggerated form, such as had never been intimated to me by Mr. Tilton or his friends. I did not then suspect what I now know—that these atrociously false rumors originated with Mr. Tilton himself. I only saw the evil growing instead of diminishing, and perceived that while I was pledged to silence, and therefore could not speak in my own defense, some one was forever persevering in falsehood, growing continually in dimensions, and these difficulties were immensely increased by the affiliation of Mr. Tilton with the Woodhull clique.

MRS. WOODHULL'S CONNECTION WITH THE SCANDAL.

In May, 1871, Mrs. Woodhull advertised a forthcoming article, shadowing an account of the disturbance in Mr. Tilton's family, but without using names. It was delayed, ostensibly by Mr. Tilton's influence with Mrs. Woodhull, until November, 1872. During this suspension of her publication she became the heroine of Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton. She was made welcome to both houses, with the toleration, but not the cordial consent, of their wives. I heard the most extravagant eulogies upon her. She was represented as a genius, born and reared among rude influences, but only needed to be surrounded by refined society to show a noble and commanding nature. I did not know much about her; and, though my impressions were unfavorable—her real character was not then really known to the world—I met her three times. At the first interview she was gracious, at the second she was cold and haughty, but at the third she was angry and threatening, for I had peremptorily refused to preside at the lecture she was about to give at Steinway Hall. The most strenuous efforts had been made by both Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton to induce me to preside at this lecture and identify myself publicly with Mrs. Woodhull. It was represented to me that I need not, in so doing, expressly give assent to her doctrines, especially with regard to the marriage relation, upon which point she was beginning to be more explicit, in opposition to the views which I, in common with all Christian men, entertained; but it was plausibly urged that I could preside at her lecture and introduce her upon the simple ground of advocating free speech and liberty of debate. But as I understood that she was about to avow doctrines which I abhor, I would not be induced by this plausible argument to give her public countenance; and after continuing to urge me, up to the very day of the meeting, without any distinct threats, but with the obvious intimation that my personal safety would be better secured by taking advice, Mr. Tilton himself went over to New-York and presided at the meeting, where Mrs. Woodhull gave vent, as I understand for the first time in public, to a full exposition of her free love doctrines.

The very thought that I should have been asked, under any circumstances, and upon any excuse, to preside or be present at such a meeting, was inexpressibly galling to me. Whatever my astonishment might have been, the motive of Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton in asking such a thing, (as to which I had not at the time so clear a perception as I now have,) the request was, nevertheless, a humiliating one. At about the same time I found that the circle of which Mrs. Woodhull formed a part was the centre of loathsome scandals, organized, classified, and perpetuated with a greedy and unclean appetite for everything that was foul and vile.

The moment that any one, whether man or woman, became noted as a reformer, or attained any degree of eminence among the advocates of liberal sentiments, it seemed as if those who claimed a monopoly of reform selected such persons as the special victims of charges and filthy slanders. I was by no means the only clergyman who was made the text for their private gossip, while it seemed as if no woman of any distinction in the land was left out of the pool of scandal. All the history of their past lives, and even the graves of their friends, were raked over to furnish material and pretext for their loathsome falsehoods. It was inexpressively disgusting to me, and I would not associate with these people. Yet Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton had some strange theory concerning the management of this particular affair which always made it, in their judgment, necessary for them to maintain friendly relations with the group of human hyenas. From this circle and from Mr. Tilton's intimate associations with it many rumors and suspicions arose among my own congregation which led them to press me with questions and to originate investigations, especially into the affairs of Mr. Tilton, from whom alone, as they generally believed, the rumors against me originated. In this I was constantly and vehemently assured by Mr. Moulton that they were mistaken, and yet their zeal in my defense made them impatient of my silence, and anxious to deal in a summary manner with Mr. Tilton. Had I allowed them to do this it was obvious that Mr. Tilton would have been greatly enraged; that all his former unjust suspicions of me would have been confirmed, and that he would have had every motive which was necessary to induce him to break up the peace between us, and to make some such public attack upon me as he has finally made.

MR. TILTON'S FRIENDSHIP FOR MRS. WOODHULL, AND WHAT IT COST HIM.

I have no knowledge of Mr. Tilton's friendship for Victoria Woodhull, other than that which the public already has. That he manifested his admiration for her publicly; that he wrote her biography; and that he presided at her Steinway Hall lecture, I mention only because by this he aroused against himself great indignation and odium. The Winter following (1871-72) Mr. Tilton returned from the lecture field in despair; engagements had been canceled; invitations withdrawn; and he spoke of the prejudice and repugnance with which he was everywhere met as indescribable. I urged him to make a prompt repudiation of these women and their doctrines. I told him that no man could rise against the public confidence with such a load. Mr. Tilton's vanity seldom allows him to regard himself as in the wrong, or his anxious faculty. He could never be made to believe that his failure to rise again was caused by his partnership with these women, and by the want of sensible work, which work should make the public feel that he had in him power for good. Instead of this he professed to think that I was using my influence against him; that I was allowing him to be traduced without coming generously to the front to defend him, and that my friends were working against him; to which I replied that unless the laws of mind were changed not Almighty God himself could lift him into favor if these women must be lifted with him. Nevertheless I sought in every way to restore peace and concord to the family which I was made to feel had been injured by me, and was dependent on my influence for recovery.

TILTON'S HUMORS.

But one thing was constant and apparent. When Theodore, by lecturing or otherwise, was prosperous, he was very genial and affectionate to me. Whenever he met rebuffs and was in pecuniary trouble, he scowled threatningly upon me as the author of his troubles. And Moulton himself seemed at times to accuse me of indifference to Tilton's misfortunes. It was in the midst of complications like these, though it may be that a part of these events happened shortly afterward, that in a thoroughly worried and depressed mood, discouraged by the apparent hopelessness of extracting Tilton from his difficulties or of saving his family from the blight which he has since fastened upon it with even more distructive effect upon its members than I then feared, I wrote a letter to Mr. Moulton, of which Mr. Tilton has given extracts even more wickedly garbled than his other quotations, for he has represented two extracts from this letter as constituting points of two different letters, and has artfully given the impression that they were written in or after June, 1873, whereas this letter was dated Feb. 5, 1872. He further says that this letter was written for the purpose of being shown to him. I had no idea of such a thing being done, as the letter shows plainly enough upon its face, and did not authorize any such use of that letter, which was supposed by me to be written and received in the most sacred confidence. An inspection of the original would doubtless refresh my memory concerning the circumstances, but this Mr. Moulton denies to me.

BEECHER TO MOULTON.

MONDAY, Feb. 5, 1872.

MY DEAR FRIEND: I leave town to-day and expect to pass through Philadelphia to New-Haven. Shall not be here until Friday.

About three weeks ago I met T. in the cars, going to B——. He was kind. We talked much. At the end he told me to go on with my work without the least anxiety, in so far as his feelings and actions were the occasion of apprehension.

On returning home from New-Haven, (where I am three days in the week, delivering a course of lectures to the Theological students,) I found a note from E., saying that T. felt hard toward me, and was going to see me or write me before leaving for the West. She kindly added, "Do not be cast down. I bear this almost always, but the God in whom we trust will *deliver us all safely*. I know you do, and are willing abundantly to help him, and I also know your embarrassments." There were added words of warning, but also of consolation, for I believe E. is beloved of God, and that her prayers for me are sooner heard than mine for myself or for her. But it seems that a change has come to T. since I saw him in the cars. Indeed, ever since he has felt more intensely the force of feeling in society and the humiliations which environ his enterprise—he has growingly felt that I had a power to help which I did not develope, and I believe that you have participated in this feeling. It is natural you should. T. is dearer to you than I *can* be. He is with you—all his trials lie open to your eye daily. But I see you but seldom, and my personal relations, environments, necessities, limitations, dangers, and perplexities, you cannot see, nor imagine. If I had not gone through this *great year of sorrow* I would not have believed that any one could pass through my experience and be *alive* or *sane*.

I have been the centre of three distinct circles, each of which required clear-mindedness and peculiarly inventive, or originating power, viz:

1. The *great* church.
2. The *newspapers*.
3. The *book*.

The first I could neither get out of, nor slight. The *sensitiveness* of so many of my people would have made any appearance of trouble, or any remission of force, an occasion of alarm and notice, and have excited where it was important that rumors should die and everything be quieted. The newspaper I did run off—doing but little except give general directions, and in so doing I was continually spurred and exhorted by those in interest. It could not be helped.

The *Life of Christ*, long delayed, had locked up the capital of the firm, and was likely to sink them—finished it *must* be. Was ever book born of such sorrow as that was? The interior history of it will never be written. During all this time *you* literally were all my *stay and comfort*. I should have fallen on the way, but for the courage which you inspired and the hope which you breathed.

My vacation was profitable. I came back hoping that the fullness of death was past. But T.'s trouble brought back the cloud with even severer sufferings. So all this Fall and Winter I have felt that *you* did not feel satisfied with me, and that I seemed both to you and T. as contenting myself with a cautious or sluggish policy—willing to save myself, but not to risk anything for T. I have again and again probed my heart to see whether I was truly liable to such feeling, and the response is unequivocal that I am not. No man can see the difficulties that environ me, unless he stands where I do. To *say* that I have a church on my hands is simple enough; but to have the hundreds and thousands of men pressing me, each one with his keen suspicion, or anxiety, or zeal—to see tendencies which, if not stopped, would break out into a ruinous defense of; to stop them without seeming to do it; to prevent any one questioning me; to meet and allay prejudices against T., which had their beginning years before this; to keep serene, as if I was not alarmed or disturbed; to be cheerful at home, and among friends, when I was suffering the torments of the damned, to pass sleepless nights often, and yet to come up fresh and full for Sunday. All this may be talked about, but the real thing cannot be understood from the outside, nor its wearing and grinding upon the nervous system.

God knows that I have put more thought, and judgment, and earnest desire into my efforts to prepare a way for F. and E. than ever I did for myself a hundred-fold.

As to the outside public, I have never lost an opportunity to soften prejudices to refute falsehoods, and to excite kindly feeling among all whom I met. I am thrown among clergymen public men, and generally the makers of public opinion, and I have used every rational endeavor to repair the evils which have been visited upon T.: and with increasing success.

But the roots of this prejudice are long. The catastrophe which precipitated him from his place only disclosed feelings that had existed long. Neither he nor you can be aware of the feelings of classes in society, on other grounds than late rumor. I mention this to explain why I *know* with *absolute* certainty that no mere statement, letter, testimony, or affirmation, will reach the root of affairs and reinstate them. TIME AND WORK WILL. But chronic evils require *chronic remedies*.

If my destruction would place him all right, that shall not stand in the way. I am willing to step down and out. No one can offer more than that. That I do offer. Sacrifice me without hesitation, if you can clearly see your way to his happiness and safety thereby.

I do not think that anything would be gained by it. I should be destroyed; but he would not be saved. E. and the children would have their future clouded.

In one point of view I could desire the sacrifice on my part, nothing can possibly be so bad as the horror of great darkness in which I spend much of my time. I look upon death as sweeter-faced than any friend I have in the world. Life would be pleasant if I could see that rebuilt which is shattered; but to live on the sharp and rugged edge of anxiety, remorse, fear, despair, and yet to put on all the appearances of serenity and happiness cannot be endured much longer.

I am well nigh discouraged. If you, too, cease to trust me—to love me—I am alone. I have not another person in the world to whom I can go.

Well—to God I commit all—whatever it may be here it shall be well there—with sincere gratitude for your heroic friendship and with sincere affection even though you love me not.

I am yours, (though unknown to you,) H. W. B.

MRS. TILTON'S LETTER.

The letter of Mrs. Tilton which is here partly quoted, is as follows:

I leave for the West Monday next. How glad I was to learn you were your own self Sunday morning. Theodore's mind has been hard toward you of late, and I think he proposes an interview with you by word or note before leaving home.

If so be not cast down. I bear this almost always, but the God in whom we trust *will deliver* us all safely. I know you do, and are willing abundantly to help him, and I also know your embarrassments. I anticipate my Western trip, where I may be alone with him, exceedingly."

THE TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT.

I now come in my narration to give an account of the origin of the somewhat famous tripartite agreement. Shortly after the foregoing letter was written Mr. Tilton returned to the city thoroughly discouraged with the result of his lecturing tour. The *Golden Age*, which had then been established for about twelve months, had not succeeded, and was understood to be losing money. His pecuniary obligations were pressing, and although his claim against Bowen for the violation of his two contracts had a year previously been put under the exclusively control of Moulton with a view of settlement, No settlement had as yet been effected. Mr. Moulton, who was sick, sent for me and showed me a galley-proof of an article prepared by Mr. Tilton in the *Golden Age* (and which has since been published in the Brooklyn papers), in which he gave a copy of a letter written by him to Mr. Bowen, dated January 1, 1871, in which he charged Mr. Bowen with making scandalous accusations against my moral character. This was the first time that I had ever seen these charges, and I had never heard of them except by mere rumor, Mr. Bowen never having at any time said a word to me on the subject. I was amazed at this proposed publication I did not then understand the real object of giving circulation to such slanders. My first impression was that Mr. Tilton designed, under cover of an attack upon me in the name of another, to open the way for a publication of his own pretended personal grievances. I protested against the publication in the strongest terms, but was informed that it was not intended as a hostile act to myself, but to Mr. Bowen. I did not any the less insist upon my protest against this publication. On its being shown to Bowen, he was thoroughly alarmed, and speedily consented to the appointment of arbitrators to bring about an amicable settlement. The result of this proceeding was that Mr. Bowen paid Mr. Tilton over $7,000, and that a written agreement was entered into by Bowen, Tilton, and myself of amnesty, concord, and future peace. It was agreed that the offensive article, the publication of which had produced such an effect upon Mr. Bowen and secured a happy settlement, should be destroyed without seeing light. It was an act of treachery peculiarly base that this article was permitted to get into hands which would insure its publication and that it was published. I was assured that every vestige of it had been destroyed, nor until a comparatively recent period did I understand how Mr. Tilton secured the publication without seeming to be himself responsible for the deed.

Finally, after vainly attempting to obtain money both from myself and my wife as the price of its suppression, the Woodhull women published their version of the Tilton scandal in the November of 1872. The details given by them were so minute though so distorted that suspicion was universally directed toward Mr. Tilton as the real author of this, which he so justly calls "a wicked and horrible scandal," though it is not a whit more horrible than that which he has now fathered, and not half so wicked, because these abandoned women did not have personal knowledge of the falsity of their story as Mr. Tilton has of his.

THE PAPER KNOWN AS "TILTON'S CASE."

To rid himself of this incubus, Mr. Tilton drew up a voluminous paper called "a true statement," but which was formerly called "Tilton's case." I had some knowledge of its composition, having heard much of it read; but some documents were only referred to as on file, and others had not yet been manufactured. Tilton's power for compiling statements was one of my familiar annoyances. Moulton used to tell me that the only way to manage Theodore was to let him work at his periodical passion on some such document and then to pounce on the document and suppress it. This particular "true statement" was a special plea in abatement of the prejudices excited by his Woodhull partnership. It was a muddle of garbled statements, manufactured documents and downright falsehoods. This paper I know he read to many, and I am told that he read it to not less than fifty persons, in which he did not pretend to charge criminality upon his wife; on the contrary he explicitly denied it and asserted her purity, but charged me with improper overtures to her. It was this paper which he read to Dr. Storrs, and poisoned therewith his mind, thus leading to the attempt to prosecute Tilton in Plymouth Church, the interference of neighboring churches, and the calling of the Congregational Council. After the Woodhull story was published and while Mr. Tilton seemed really desirous for a short time of protecting his wife, I sent through him the following letter to her:

MY DEAR MRS. TILTON: I hoped that you would be shielded from the knowledge of the great wrong that has been done to you, and through you to universal womanhood. I can hardly bear to speak of it or allude to a matter than which nothing can be imagined more painful to a pure and womanly nature. I pray daily for you "that your faith fail not." You yourself know the way and the power of prayer. God has been your refuge in many sorrows before. He will now hide you in his pavilion until the storm be overpast. The rain that beats down the flower to the earth will pass at length; and the stem, bent but not broken, will rise again and blossom as before. Every pure woman on earth will feel that this wanton and unprovoked assault is aimed at you, but reaches to universal womanhood. Meantime, your dear children will love you with double tenderness, and Theodore, at whom the shafts are hurled, will hide you in his heart of hearts. I am glad that revelation from the pit has given him a sight of the danger that was before hidden by specious appearances and promises of usefulness. May God keep him in courage in the arduous struggle which he wages against adversity, and bring him out, though much tried, like gold seven times fined. I have not spoken of myself. No words could express the sharpness and depth of my sorrow in your behalf, my dear and honored friend! God walks in the fire by the side of those He loves, and in heaven neither you nor Theodore nor I shall regret the discipline, how hard soever it may seem now. May He restrain and turn those poor creatures who have been given over to do all this sorrowful harm by those who have deserved no such treatment at their hands! I commend you to my mother's God, my dear friend! May His smile bring light in darkness, and His love be a perpetual Summer to you. Very truly yours,

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

The whole series of events beginning with the outbreak of the Woodhull story repeatedly brought me a terrible accumulation of anxieties and perils. Every thing that had threatened before now started up again with new violence. Tilton's behavior was at once inexplicable and uncontrollable. His card to "a complaining friend" did not produce the effect he pretended to expect from it, of convincing the public of his great magnanimity. Then his infamous article and letter to Mr. Bowen made its appearance in the *Eagle*. It had been suggested that the publication of the tripartite covenant would have a good effect in counteracting the slanderous stories about Mrs. Tilton and myself, which Theodore professed to regard, but which his foolish card and the publication of that article had done so much to revive and render mischievous. Mr. Moulton urged me to get from the gentlemen who held the tripartite covenant a copy of it for us, when suddenly Mr. Wilkeson came out with it on his own responsibility. Its publication in this manner I made strenuous but unavailing efforts to prevent. He had originally kept a copy of it. (Everybody in this business seems to have copies but myself.) On the appearance of that paper Theodore got into a rage. It put him, he said, in a "false position" before the public, and he said he would publish another card giving a statement something like what he afterward wrote to Dr. Bacon—that is, as I recollect the matter, declaring that I had committed an offense, and that he had been the magnanimous party in the business. It was necessary to decide what to do with him. Moulton strongly urged a card from me exonerating Theodore (as I could honestly do) from the authorship of the particular scandals detailed in his article to Mr. Bowen, and alluded to in the covenant. I said I would think it over and perhaps write something. This was Friday or Saturday. The covenant appeared on Friday morning, and the alarm was sounded on me immediately that Theodore would do something dreadful if not restrained. On Sunday I had made up my mind to write to Mr. Moulton the following letter, garbled extracts of which are given in Mr. Tilton's statement:

BEECHER TO MOULTON.

SUNDAY MORNING, June 1, 1873.

MY DEAR FRANK: The whole earth is tranquil and the heaven is serene, as befits one who has about finished the world-life.

I could do nothing on Saturday. My head was confused.

But a good sleep has made it like crystal. I have determined to make no more resistance. Theodore's temperament is such that the future, even if temporarily earned, would be absolutely worthless, filled with abrupt changes, and rendering me liable at any hour or day to be obliged to stultify all the devices by which we saved ourselves.

It is only fair that he should know that the publication of the card, which he proposes, would leave him far worse off than before.

The agreement was made after my letter, through you, was written. He had had it a year. He had condoned his wife's fault. He had enjoined upon me with the utmost earnestness and solemnity not to betray his wife, nor leave his children to a blight. I had honestly and earnestly joined in the purpose.

Then, this settlement was made and signed by him. It was not my making. He revised his part so that it should wholly suit him and sign it. It stood unquestioned and unblamed for more than a year. *Then it was published.* Nothing but that. That which he did in private, when made public, excited him to fury, and he charges me with *making him appear as one graciously pardoned by me!* It was his own deliberate act with which he was perfectly content till others saw it, and then he charges a grievous wrong home on me!

My mind is clear. I am not in haste. I shall write for public a statement that will bear the light of the judgment day. God will take care of me and mine. When I look on earth it is deep night. When I look to the heavens above I see the morning breaking. But, Oh! that I could put in golden letters my deep sense of your faithful, earnest, undying fidelity—your disinterested friendship! Your whole life, too, has been to me one of God's comforters. It is such as she that renews a waning faith in womanhood. Now, Frank, I would not have you waste any more energy on a hopeless task. With such a man as Theodore Tilton there is no possible salvation for any that depend upon him. With a strong nature, he does not know how to govern it.

With generous impulses, the under-current that rules him is self. With ardent affection, he cannot love long that which does not repay him with admiration and praise. With a strong theatric nature, he is constantly imposed upon with the idea that a position—a great stroke—a *coup d'etat*—is the way to success. Besides these he has a hundred good things about him, but these named traits make him absolutely *unreliable*. Therefore, there is no use for their trying. I have a strong feeling upon me, and it brings great peace with it, that I am spending my *last Sunday* and preaching my last sermon. Dear, good God, I thank Thee. I am, indeed, beginning to see rest and triumph. The pain of life is but a moment—the glory of the everlasting emancipation is wordless, inconceivable, full of breaking glory. Oh, my beloved Frank, I shall know you there, and forever hold fellowship with you, and look back and smile at the past.

Your loving H. W. B.

WOULD BE GLAD TO ESCAPE BY DEATH.

There are intimations that the beginning and end of this letter that I felt the approach of death. With regard to that I merely refer to my previous statement concerning my bodily symptoms, and add that on this day I felt symptoms upon me. The main point is that I was worried out with the whole business, and would have been glad to escape by death, of which I long had little dread. I could see no end but death to the accumulation of torture; but I resolved to stop short, and waste no more time in making matters worse. I felt that Mr. Moulton had better stop too, and let the whole thing come out. I determined then to make a full and true statement, which I now make, and to leave the result with God. Mr. Tilton had repeatedly urged me, as stated in my letter, not to betray his wife, and I felt bound by every sense of honor, in case I should be pressed by inquiries from my church or family as to the foundations of rumors which might reach them, to keep this promise. By this promise I meant only that I would betray the excessive affection which his wife, as I had been told, had conceived for me and had confessed to him. It certainly did not refer to adultery. If there had been such a fact in existence, its betrayal would have ruined me as well as her, and a pledge not to betray myself would have been too absurd to be mentioned in this letter. In reply to this note, which was calm and reserved, rather than gloomy, Mr. Moulton wrote that same day a letter of three and a half sheets of copy paper. He began as follows:

"MY DEAR FRIEND: You know I have never been in sympathy with the mood out of which you have often spoken as you have written this morning. If the truth must be spoken, let it be.

I know you can stand it the whole case was published to-morrow; and in my opinion it shows a selfish faith in God."

Having proceeded thus far, Mr. Moulton seems to have perceived that the tone of this letter was rather likely to determine me in my determination to publish the whole case than otherwise; and as this was opposed to the whole line of his policy, he crossed out with one dash of his pencil the whole of this, and commenced anew, writing the following letter:

SUNDAY, June 1, 1873.

MY DEAR FRIEND: Your letter makes this first sabbath of Summer dark and cold like a vault. You have never inspired me with courage or hope, and if I had listened to you alone my hands would have dropped helpless long ago. You don't begin to be in the danger to-day that has faced you many times before. If you now look it square in the eyes it will cower and shirk away again. You know that I have never been in sympathy with, but that I absolutely abhor, the unmanly mood out of which your letter of this morning came. This mood is a reservoir of mildew. *You* can stand if the *whole case* were published to-morrow. In my opinion, it shows only a selfish faith in God to go whining into heaven, if you could, with a truth that you are not courageous enough, with God's help and faith in God, to try and live on earth. You know that I love you, and because I do I shall try and try and try as in the past. You are mistaken when you say that "Theodore charges you with making him appear as one graciously pardoned by you." He said the form in which it was published in some of the papers made it so appear, and it was from this that he asked relief. I do not think it impossible to frame a letter which will cover the case. May God bless you. I know he will protect you.

Yours, FRANK.

A HOLLOW PEACE PATCHED UP.

In the haste of writing, Mr. Moulton apparently [illegible] failed to perceive what he had written, in the first instance, on one side of a half sheet of paper, and used the clean side of that half sheet for the [illegible] of the letter which he sent [illegible]. But it will be seen that he [illegible] confession, reaffirmed his [illegible]

was nothing in the whole case on which I could not safely stand. He treated my resolution as born of such morbid despair as he had often reproached me for, and urged me strongly to maintain my faith in him. Tilton yielded to his persuasion, and graciously allowed himself to be soothed by the publication of a card exonerating him from the authorship of the base lies to which the tripartite covenant referred. So once more, and this time against my calmer judgment, I patched up shallow peace with him

GRIEVOUS ERROR OF JUDGMENT.

That I have grievously erred in judgment with this perplexed case, no one is more conscious than I am. I chose the wrong path and accepted a disastrous guidance in the beginning, and have indeed traveled on a "rough and ragged edge" in my prolonged efforts to suppress this scandal, which has, at last, spread so much desolation through the land. But I cannot admit that I erred in desiring to keep these matters out of sight. In this respect I appeal to you and all Christian men to judge whether almost any personal sacrifice ought not to have been made rather than to suffer the morals of an entire community, and especially of the young, to be corrupted by the filthy details of scandalous falsehoods, daily iterated and amplified for the gratification of impure curiosity and the demoralization of every child that is old enough to read.

HOW MUCH MR. BEECHER PAID TO MR. TILTON.

The full truth of this history requires that one more fact should be told, especially as Mr. Tilton has invited it. Money has been obtained from me in the course of these affairs, in considerable sums, but I did not at first look upon the suggestions that I should contribute to Mr. Tilton's pecuniary wants as savoring of black-mail. This did not occur to me until I had paid perhaps $2,000. Afterward I contributed at one time $5,000. After the money had been paid over in five $1,000 bills—to raise which I mortgaged the house I live in—I felt very much dissatisfied with myself about it. Finally a square demand and a threat were made to one of my confidential friends that if $5,000 more were not paid, Tilton's charges would be laid before the public. This, I saw at once, was black-mail in its boldest form, and I never paid a cent of it, but challenged and requested the fullest exposure.

CONVINCED THAT TILTON WAS A RUINED MAN.

But after the Summer of 1873 I became inwardly satisfied that Tilton was, inherently and inevitably, a ruined man. I no longer trusted his word or his honor. I came to feel that his kindness was but a snare, and his professions of friendship, treacherous. He did not mean well by me, nor by his own household; but I suffered all the more on this account, as he had grown up under my influence and in my church, I could never free myself from a certain degree of responsibility for his misdoings, such as visits a father for a wrong-doing son, and in times of great mental depression this feeling sometimes amounted about to a mania.

LAST EFFORTS TO SAVE HIM.

Among the last desperate efforts to restrain him from overwhelming himself, his family, myself, the church, and the whole community with the fetid flood of scandal which he had by this time accumulated, were those connected with the charges of Mr. West and the subsequent proceedings of the Examining Committee of the church. The prosecution of Mr. Tilton I felt bound to prevent. In any form, I would strive to prevent the belching forth of a scandal; but in that form it was peculiarly distasteful. It presented no square issues upon which my guilt or innocence could be tried; it was a roundabout issue, on which Mr. Tilton could have escaped possibly, by showing that he believed the stories he told about me, or that he had not "circulated" them, or by the mere failure on the other side to prove that he had done so, or by the decision that he was a monomaniac and not responsible. Any such half-way decision would leave me in the attitude of overthrow, and yet no party to the case! Moreover, I felt that Mr. Tilton thought I was setting my church against him—and I was bound he should not think that; for if it had not been for me he would have been dropped two years before for non-attendance, and for his distinct notice to me that he was out of the church. I had got the Examining Committee to postpone the usual action because he was letting his wife still attend the church; and I thought that would gradually influence him for good. Indeed, he had deluded me with hopes that he would give up his bad women associates and reform his life.

MR. BEECHER READY TO RESIGN.

I felt that we had no right to claim him as a member, under the circumstances, for the sole purpose of his public trial. Mr. Moulton insisted that everything must be done to prevent that trial, as the Examining Committee was likely to be equally divided whether the facts sustained Mr. Tilton's plea whether he was out of the church or not. I was so determined to carry out my pledges to Moulton for him, and do all in human power to save him even from himself, that I was ready to resign if that would stop the scandal. I wrote a letter of resignation, not referring to charges against me, but declaring that I had striven for years to maintain secrecy concerning a scandal affecting a family in the church, and that as I had failed I herewith resigned. This letter was never sent. A little calmer thought showed me how futile it would be to stop the trouble—a mere useless self-sacrifice—but I showed it to Mr. Moulton; possibly he copied it. I have found the original of it in my house. If I could at this moment remember any of the other letters which I have written to Mr. Moulton I would do so. If he has preserved all my effusions of feeling he must have a large collection. I wished him to bring them all before the committee. I should have been glad to get such hints as they may contain to refresh my recollection of facts and sequences. I have no fear of their full and fair publication, for, though they would doubtless make a sad exposure of my weakness, grief, and despondency, they do not contain a line confessing such guilt as has been charged upon me, or a word inconsistent with my innocence, nor any other spirit than that of a generous remorse over a great and more and more irreparable evil.

But however intense and numerous may be these expressions of grief, they cannot possibly overstate the anxiety which I constantly felt for the future, the perils of which it is now clear I did not exaggerate, nor the sorrow and remorse which I felt originally on account of the injury which I supposed I had unwittingly done to a beloved family, and afterward for the greater injury which I became satisfied I had done by my unwise, blind, and useless efforts to remedy that injury, only, as it proved, at the expense of my own name, the happiness of my own family, and the peace of my own church.

NOTE ACCOMPANYING THE STATEMENT.

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE: In the note requesting your appointment I asked that you should make full investigation of all sources of information. You are witnesses that I have in no way influenced or interfered with your proceedings or duties. I have wished the investigation to be so searching that nothing could unsettle its results.

I have nothing to gain by any policy of suppression or compromise.

For four years I have borne and suffered enough, and I will not go a step further. I will be free. I will not walk under a rod or yoke. If any man would do me a favor, let him tell all he knows now.

It is not mine to lay down the law of honor in regard to the use of other person's confidential communications. But insofar as my own writings are concerned, there is not a letter nor document which I am afraid to have exhibited, and I authorize any and call upon any living person to produce and print forthwith whatever writings they have of any source whatever.

It is time, for the sake of decency and of public morals, that this matter should be brought to an end.

It is an open pool of corruption, exhaling deadly vapors.

For six weeks the nation has risen up and sat down upon scandal. Not a great war nor a revolution could more have filled the newspapers than this question of domestic trouble—magnified a thousand fold, and like a sore spot on the human body, drawing to itself every morbid humor in the blood.

Whoever is buried with it, it is time that this abomination be buried below all touch or power of resurrection.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF THE PASTOR OF PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

The statement of Mr. Beecher made yesterday morning before the Plymouth Church Investigating Committee, and his subsequent cross-examination were carefully revised by Mr. Beecher's lawyers before being given for publication. In some instances whole passages which are supposed to have been irrelevant were cut out from the transcribed notes of the stenographers. Only a portion of Mr. Beecher's cross-examination was furnished for publication. The remainder will be printed to-day. A meeting of the Investigating Committee for the purpose of consultation will probably be held to-day. The report of the cross-examination is given below. The statements of Mr. Beecher and Mr. Moulton will be found in another column.

The following is a verbatim report of a portion of Mr. Beecher's cross-examination before the Investigating Committee:

By Mr. Storrs—You spoke of Mr. Tilton being a reporter for the *Observer;* was it not for THE TIMES? A.—The *Observer* never had a reporter in the sense in which we now have, or in the sense in which we use that term, but he was a worker—a man of all work—in the editorial and publishing department of the *Observer.* I know nothing about his connection with THE TIMES.

By Mr. Sage.—I would like to know how Mr. Moulton first entered this case, and how he came to be your confidant? A.—Mr. Moulton was a schoolmate and friend of Mr. Tilton's, and Mr. Tilton, when his various complicated troubles came upon him, in connection with Mr. Bowen, went to Mr. Moulton and made him his adviser and helper. That is the way that he came into the case.

Q.—Can you tell us how you came to write that letter of despondency dated Feb. 5, 1872, to Mr. Moulton? A.—I would come back from a whole week's lecturing, and would be perfected fagged out, and the first thing on getting home there would be some confounded development opening on me. In this state of mind, in which I had not longer any resiliency or rebound in me, so I would work the whole week out, and that is the way it happened time and time and time again. On one of these occasions I went to Mr. Moulton's store. Mr. Moulton had always treated me with the greatest personal kindness. He never had refused, by day or by night, to see me or to listen to me. I never saw him out of mood toward me after the first few months. He treated me as if he loved me. On this occasion I went down to the store to see him, and his face was cold toward me. I proposed to walk with him, and he walked with me in such a way that it seemed to me as though it was irksome to him to have me with him, and as though he wanted to shake me off. Now, anything like that all but kills me. I don't wish to push myself upon anybody; to feel that I have pushed myself upon any human being who does not want me is enough to kill me; and to be treated so by him at that time made it seem to me as though the end of the world had come. For he was the only man on the globe that I could talk with on this subject. I was shut up to every human being. I could not go to my wife, I could not go to my children, I could not go to my brothers and sisters, I could not go to my church. He was the only one man to whom I could talk; and when I got that rebuff from him, it seemed as though it would kill me, and the letter was the product of that mood into which I was thrown.

By Mr. Sage—When was this interview with the pistol? A.—The first interview was at Mr. Moulton's house, Dec. 30, and the next was at my own on the next day.

Q.—Did you consider the interview at Mr. Moulton's house a threatening interview? I have heard from some source that the door was locked. A.—That is stated in my statement.

Q.—What was your impression from that act of locking the door? A.—I did not think anything about it, nor care a snap about it. I only remembered it afterwards. His family were away visiting, and the family was alone for several days, and when he came in he not only locked the door but he took the key out and put it in his pocket. I must have noticed it or it would not have come to my memory. He said something about not being interrupted in any way. The servant girl was in the house, I think.

Q.—Then Mr. Tilton locked the door when you went into the room with him? A.—Not that I remember.

Q.—Did Mr. Tilton at that time make any charge of adultery? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What was Mr. Moulton's manner at that time, when he demanded the retraction of Mrs. Tilton's—threatening? A.—I should describe it as exceedingly one of intense excitement.

Q.—Did it impress you with any sense of profound danger? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was it the result of that evening's conversation and full and free expression from you that he came to be your confidant, and that he seemed to sympathize with you? A.—No, sir; that was the result probably some months' intercourse.

By Mr. Claflin—Do you suppose that you or the community would have heard anything of these troubles of Mr. Tilton with his family had he been a successful man? A.—I am morally certain that the thing would have been deeper burried than the bottom of the sea if Mr. Tilton had gone right on to a prosperous career, and he had the food which he had been accustomed to, but Mr. Tilton is a man that starves for want of flattery; and no power on God's earth can ever make him happy when he is not receiving some insense.

By Mr. Winslow—I understand by your statement that you first met Mr. Moulton at Mr. Page's studio; is that correct? A.—The first meeting with Mr. Moulton that ever led me to know him. I think of him as distinct as a thousand other men was that. I had undoubtedly met him before, but not in a way that made any impression upon me. I date my knowledge of the man from that time. He was having his portrait painted at the same time, and we met there occasionally. I remember that on one occasion he walked from Page's studio clear down to his door or to Fulton Ferry, and talked of public matters all the way, and I recollect being impressed with the feeling that he was an acute fellow, and that he had strong literary tastes—as he has.

Q.—Had you ever visited his house in a social way prior to his call at your house on this business? A.—Never.

Q.—Then you had no intimate personal relations with him? A.—None.

Q.—So that when he came to you he came rather as Mr. Tilton's friend than otherwise? A.—Altogether.

Q.—When did you come to believe that that relation was becoming one of mutual friendship? A.—I cannot tell you, but it was some time afterward. The transition was made during the consultations which they held as to how Mr. Bowen should be managed so as to do, as they said, justice to Mr. Tilton. Once or twice he said to me, when I told him something, "There, that is the right thing." I recollect that on one occasion I made a confidential statement to him about some matter that they never could have found out otherwise, and he said (I don't recollect the words; I only have a recollection of the impression that was made on my mind) that I never should regret putting confidence in him. It sprang from some statement that I had made. He gave token of his pleasure at my trust in him, as if to encourage, as it were, a full trust, and he said that I never should regret having put confidence in him—which I shall regret to the day of my death.

Q.—In the course of your conversation when the so-called apology was written, did he say anything to you to the effect that there was nothing about the case but what an apology might cover? A.—He made the impression on my mind not only that Mr. Tilton had been greatly injured, but that Mr. Tilton was saturated with the conviction that I was using my whole power against him. When my disclosure of my real feelings was made to him, he listened with a kind of incredulity, as if I was acting a part. But when I shed tears, and my voice broke, and I walked up and down the room with unfeigned distress, he seemed to be touched, and finally he said, "Now, if that is the way you feel, if Mr. Tilton could be made to see it, this whole thing could be settled."

Q.—If you used the words "He would have been a better man in my circumstances than I have been," what did you mean by them?" A.—I do not know, I'm sure. The conversation ran on hypothetically in respect to the betrayal of a friend in an hour of emergency, in respect to undermining Mr. Tilton just at the time when Mr. Bowen and all the world were leaving him, in respect to a want of fidelity. And there is one thing that you are to bear in mind—a thing that I have never mentioned to any of you, and that had a very strong influence upon me. I never can forget a kindness done to me. When the war broke out my son went into a Brooklyn regiment, and after being seven months in a camp at Washington, he played a series of pranks on some of the officers and got himself into great trouble, and Col. Adams recommended him to resign, and he came to me. Well, it broke my heart. I had but one boy that was old enough to go that I could offer to my country, and I told Theodore, who was in the office with me. He made the case his own. Mr. Tilton has a great deal in his upper nature. If he could be cut into, and his lower nature could be separated from the upper, there is a great deal in his upper nature that is capable of great sweetness and beauty. At any rate, he took up my case. He suggested himself that the thing to do would be to get Henry transferred into the regular army. He said that he knew Sam. Wilkeson, a correspondent of the *Tribune,* who was at that time in Washington, and had great influence, and that he would go right on, that very night, and secure this thing. He did, without a moment's delay, start and go to Washington, and he secured, through Sam. Wilkeson, from Simon Cameron, then Secretary of War, the appointment of Henry as Second Lieutenant in the Fourth Artillery service. I have felt ever since that in the doing of that thing he did me most royal service. I have felt it exquisitely, and there has not been a time when I have done anything that hurt Tilton that that thing has not come back to me; and when it seemed as though I had in an hour of his need and trouble stepped aside, and even helped to push him down I have felt it very acutely.

Q.—Here are three letters written on February 7, 1871. I am not quite sure whether I understood you correctly in saying that you did not see Theodore's letter to Moulton of that date? A.—I have no remembrance of it. I only know that there was an arrangement made among us to bring an influence to bear upon Elizabeth, in consequence of her state of mind. I used to say to him, "Moulton, I am a man walking in the open air and full of work and Theodore is at loose doing whatever he pleases; and we can come down and talk to you and have converse; but what human being has Elizabeth Tilton to talk with her in her trouble. She is shut up at home sick and unbefriended, and it is not generous for us to let her go unthought of and uncared for. I was always saying that there ought to be somebody who should think of her.

Q.—In your letter of the same date to Mr. Moulton this occurs: "Would to God, who orders all hearts, and by his kind mediation, Theodore and Elizabeth and I could be made friends again. Theodore will have the hardest task in such a case." Precisely what did you mean? why that last sentence? A.—It is all a muddle to me, as I don't recall the precise working of my mind. I have no vivid recollection of the making-up of the letter, or of the precise mood under which I wrote; I cannot give the reason or the sentence, or of that sentence; I only know the general drift we were on.

Q.—I call your attention to it because criticism is made in certain quarters that it referred to Mr. Tilton's trouble growing out of your offense. A.—Well, but see; isn't it a going back to friendship? Isn't it the restoration of the family?

Q.—What you ask for is that you three should be made friends again? A.—Yes; that we should all co-operate.

Q.—And you say that Theodore will have the hardest task? A.—There was a family that by circumstances had been brought to the bitterest antagonisms at a time of the most profound adversity, when Mr. Tilton had got to struggle for his livelihood, for his name, for his position, and for his household. Everything put together, he was in a situation in which he had got to exert himself in every way for restoration in every manner; and the point was that she should co-operate with him, as well as with his friends. If she had her sorrow to bear at home, he had his too. That is what I think it likely may have suggested those words; but I don't say that it is, because I don't remember. Elizabeth, you know, was at times immensely bitter against Theodore, and felt that she had been the aggrieved one; and I had been led to suppose that she had not been anything like so much aggrieved as I now suppose she has been.

Q.—In the same letter of Feb. 7, you say: "Of course, I can never speak with her again without his permission; and I don't know that even then it would be best;" why did you say that? A.—Because, either at the time of that letter from Mr. Bowen, or in its immediate vicinity, Mr. Tilton, as I have the impression now, sent word by Mr. Bowen, (though I cannot be sure of that,) forbidding me even to enter his house again.

Q.—When was that? A—It was in the vicinity of that whole business, but in what way it came, or what the precise date of it was, I cannot tell. I only know that the message was conveyed to me from him, but by whom, or how, or when, I have forgotten. It was a distinct thing in my memory, and afterward he, on one or two occasions, took pains to revoke it after he had become reconciled.

Q.—In the same letter occurred the words (which Mr. Tilton in his statement makes appear to come from another letter, but which, in fact, are from the same letter,) "when I saw you last I did not expect ever to see you again or to be alive many days." What was in your mind when you wrote them? A.—Just what I have stated in my statement already.

Q.—Nothing else? A.—No; I know I frequently said, "I wish I was dead," and Theodore Tilton, he came in and said he he wished he was dead, and Mr. Moulton was frequently in a state in which he wished he was dead; and Mrs. Moulton said, "I am living among friends, every one of whom wishes he was dead," or something like that. I do not know but it was smarter than that, but she put it in a way that was very ludicrous. Every one of us used to be echoing that expression; we were vexed and plagued together, and I used the familiar phrase, "I wish I was dead."

Q.—The outside gossip is that you referred in that line to contemplated suicide.

Mr. Beecher—How do you propose to cure the gossip?

Mr. Winslow—I cannot say, but I want to know if anything of that kind was in your mind? A.—It was not; my general purpose in this matter of this whole thing was this (and I kept it as the matter of my life): By patient continuance in well doing to put to shame those who falsely accused me. I meant to put down and preach down this trouble. Of course, in my dismal moods I felt as though the earth had come to an end. Now, in interpreting these special letters, everybody is irresistably tempted to suppose that everything I said was said narrowly in regard to their text, instead of considering the foregoing state of my mind; whereas, my utterances were largely to be interpreted by the past as well as by the present or the future. I cannot interpret them precisely as I can a note of hand or a check. A man that is poetical, a man that is oftentimes extravagant, a man that is subject to moods such as make me what I am, cannot narrowly measure his words. And yet, from this writing of over four years, in every conceivable condition, in this large correspondence, proceeding from a mind speaking in hyperbolical words, and in all manner of states about everybody and everything—out of this mass they have got only these few equivocal things.

By Mr. Winslow—In your letter of Feb. 5, 1872, you speak of the possibility of a ruinous defense of you breaking out. How could there be any ruinous defense of you? A.—A defense of me conducted by ignorant people, full of church zeal and personal, partisan feeling, knowing nothing of the facts, and compelling this whole avalanche of mud to descend upon the community, might have been ruinous. I think now as I then felt.

Q.—It would be, at least, injurious. A.—Where you would say injurious, I would say ruinous.

By Mr. Winslow—The "earning the future," as I understand, was to procure the silence and burial of the scandal? A.—No, it wasn't either. It referred to plans by which Tilton was to get something to do, and do it, and get some praise for it, and be content.

Q.—The "devices"—did that refer to all the plans and arrangements and steps that had been taken? A.—It referred to this—if I had been left to manage this matter simply myself, I should have said "yes" or "no." That would have been the whole of it, but instead of that the matter went into Moulton's hands; and Moulton is a man that loves intrigue in such a way that, as Lady Montague said of somebody, "he would not carve a cabbage, unless he could steal on it from behind, and do it by a device," and the smallest things and the plainest he liked to do in the sharpest way. He was consulting with parties here and there and elsewhere, and a great deal of whispering was taking place, and finally it would turn out that something was not going to be done that he had said he would do, and he did not tell me why, and I had to guess. There was this wide circuit of various influences to which he was moving all the time. The word "devices" did not refer to me but to him—his whole style of acting.

Q.—Theodore said he was born for war, and Moulton was probably born for diplomacy? A.—Yes.

By Mr. Cleaveland—

Q.—Were the plan and method by which, from time to time, these things were managed, by your suggestion or by Mr. Moulton? A.—I made suggestions from time to time, generally without any effect, and the essential course of affairs, so far as it has not been forced upon us from outside influences, has been of his (Moulton's) procuring.

Q.—He managed this whole matter with Mr. Tilton? A.—Yes, he represented himself always as having all the reins in his hands—as having in his hands such power that if worst should come to the worst he could compel a settlement. He intimated to me time and again that he had such materials in his hands respecting Theodore that as he said once: "If Theodore does not do as I say, I'll grind him to powder."

By Mr. Winslow.—"By which we saved ourselves," this letter says—saved from what? A.—From the explosion of this whole mud mass.

Q.—He had condoned "his wife's fault." What did you mean by this? A.—Condone has a legal meaning and a general meaning, but the general meaning of condoned is to pass over, to make peace, to overlook, and I use the word as a literary man would use it, not as a lawyer. If I used it in a legal phrase the word would have been "offense," not "fault."

Q.—In using the word fault do you refer to some particular act of Mrs. Tilton? A.—I refer to the complaints he made in general in respect to her. You know perfectly well what was the impression conveyed to me from the beginning to the end—and that was that I had stolen into his house, and that I had taken advantage of the simplicity of his wife to steal her affections to myself and away from him.

Q.—And do you mean to say you had that in your mind when you used the word fault? A.—I suppose I did.

Q.—You say in the same letter that he had "enjoined you most earnestly and solemnly not to betray his wife"—in what respect? A.—Not to betray this whole difficulty into which his household have been cast. Consider how it is. I appeal to every sensitive man and cultivated nature in the world if any greater evil can befal than to have a woman, a wife and mother, made the subject of even investigation as it respects her moral character. For no greater harm can befal a woman than to be talked about from house to house with discussions as to the grade of offense, and the probable value of the offense, and the cause of the offense and everything about it. Next to stabbing a woman dead is to talk about her virtue, and if the public suppose that in order to interpret those letters I must refer to a vulgar, physical, gross indignity, then they are living on a plane where I do not live. You must remember that I was aware that, in addition to the trouble involving my name, Mr. Tilton had also, in fits of jealousy, accused his wife of criminal intercourse with several gentlemen of whom I was not one, and had asserted, in the presence of witnesses, that all her children, except the first, were the children of those gentlemen respectively. In his decent moods he was very anxious to have such accusations unknown to the world the mere rumor of them would cast an ineffaceable blight upon his children. Nothing would have induced me to make this explanation but that Mr. Tilton has deliberately chosen to cast a blight of precisely the same kind upon those very children by his subsequent course, and all that is left to me is the power to speak of this abominable accusation with the scorn which such a horrible falsehood deserves.

Q.—You can refer to some points which have already been considered for a moment. "I have a strange feeling upon me, that I am spending my last Sunday and preaching my last sermon." Do you refer to the same condition of health and mind that you have described? A.—I refer to the fact simply that that was my state of mind during this great trouble, although, if you were to collect all the language I have used at various times, it might produce an impression that I had wallowed in a sea of unparalleled distress. I have had stormy days, and have suffered more from this than probably all other causes in my life put together; yet, taking the four years together, I have had more religious peace, and more profound insight into the wants and sufferings of men. Since I have become acquainted with trouble and despair I have had an experience in the higher regions of Christian life that is worth all the sorrow and suffering that I have had to go through to get to it.

Q.—Is it or not true that in the course of these matters Mr. Tilton expressed a strong desire that the secrets of his family should not be known. A.—Always. At least that was his mood, except when he fell into a strange mania at times. There were times in which it was very evident that he perfectly longed to be obliged to bring out, or to have somebody bring out a scandalous story on his family in order that he might have the credit with the world as to be so magnanimous as still to stay at home and live with his wife.

Q.—You say: "My mind is clear; I am not in haste; I shall write for the public a statement that will bear the light of the judgment day?" A.—I have done it.

Q.—You didn't do it, however, then; had you any present purpose of doing it then? A.—I thought a good many times that I had better sit down before my memory failed me and make a memorandum of the course of events, and the reasons of my conduct, but I was so busy I could not do it.

Q.—Here comes a clause in which you express a profound confidence in Moulton's fidelity. Does that correctly represent your own feelings? A.—It does, although Mr. Moulton was not the man that I should select as an ideal man. I thought that in that one particular of fidelity to friends he was the most remarkable man I ever met, by the amount of time he was willing to give, by the amount of anxiety he was willing to encounter by the doing of work which I suppose is more agreeable to him than to me—that is, of seeing different parties, and of ferreting out stories and running things back to their source—which I utterly abhor in social relations—and consequently trying to keep me in good heart, and presenting to me the best sides of Tilton's character, which he never failed to do. When I brought to Moulton what seemed to be the bad and treacherous things I learned of Tilton, he said, "Don't believe a word of such things; I will make inquiries;" and the next time I would see him he would have a plausable explanation of the whole thing, and I felt as though it was no use to attack Tilton, that he shed every arrow that was aimed against him. I have said this not only in reference to the impressions he produced upon me, but until the time of the Council I was in an abiding faith of Mr. Moulton's truth. Until the reply of Mr. Tilton to Bacon's letter I never had a suspicion of his good faith and of the sincerity with which he was dealing with me; and when that letter was published, and Mr. Moulton, on my visiting him in reference to it, proposed no counter operation, no documents, no help, I was staggered, and when Tilton subsequently published his statement, after he come to this committee, when that came out, I never heard a word from Moulton. He never sent for me nor visited me, or did a thing. I waited for him to say or do something, for I said to Moulton within the last year, "As things are coming you never are going to manage Tilton. He is going to manage you." I have said to him once or twice: "Moulton, Tilton is longer-headed than you are, and he has outwitted you." And I have said to him, "The time is coming in which I see distinctly you have got to choose between Tilton's statement and mine." He said: "There never will be, but I shall stand by you to the death." He said that to me in the last conversation I had with him.

Q.—In view of all that has happened, what is your present feeling in regard to the conduct of Moulton—his sincerity? A.—I have no views to express.

Q.—In case of an issue between Tilton and yourself, now, in this published issue which exists between you and Tilton? A.—I have no expectation of help from Moulton.

Q.—Has Moulton any secret or yours in paper, in document, or in knowledge of any act of yours that you would not have see the light this hour? A.—Not that I am aware of.

Q.—Have you any doubt? A.—I have none.

Q.—Do you now call upon him to produce all he has and tell all he knows?

By Mr. Cleveland—Have you reason, in the light of recent disclosures, to doubt his fidelity to you during those four years? A.—The impression made by him during the four years of friendship and fidelity was so strong that my present surprise and indignation do not seem to rub it out. I am in that kind of divided consciousness that I was in respect to Elizabeth Tilton—that she was a saint and chief of sinners, and Mr. Moulton's hold upon my confidence was so great that all that has come now affects me as a dream.

Q.—You speak of remorse, fear, and despair. A.—I suppose I felt them all. Whether I was justified in so feeling is a question. When I lived in Indianapolis there was an old lawyer there named Caloin Fletcher, a New-England man of large brain, who stood at the head of the Bar. He was a Methodist Christian man. He took a peculiar fancy to me, and he used to come and see me often when I was a young minister, and I would see him a great deal. He would make many admirable suggestions, one of which was that he never admitted anybody was to blame except the party who uttered the complaint. Says he: "I hold myself responsible for having everybody do right by me, and if they do not do right it is because I do not do my duty. And now," said he, "in preaching during your life do you take blame upon yourself, and don't you be scolding your church and blaming everybody. It is your business to see that your folks are right." Well, it sank down into by heart, and became a spring of influence from that day to this. If my prayer-meetings do not go right it is my fault. If the people do not come to church, I am the one to blame for their not coming. If things go wrong in my family I find the reason in myself. I have foreseen quarrels in the church, and if I had left them alone they would burst and break out; but acting under the advice thus given, and doing my own duty, I have had no difficulty in my church.

SPAIN.

THE RECOGNITION OF THE REPUBLIC CONFIRMED.

LONDON, Aug. 14—5:30 A. M.—The *Times'* Madrid correspondent positively confirms the reports of the recognition of Spain by England, France, and Germany. The announcement caused general rejoicing in the capital.

The *Post's* special dispatch from Berlin reports that Austria and Italy have also recognized the Republic.

The *Times,* in an editorial article, says England would have recognized Spain some time since, but the reluctance of France and the indifference of Germany prevented.

A DISHONEST SALESMAN.

SWINDLING OPERATIONS OF A BROADWAY CLERK—HE ROBS HIS EMPLOYERS OF $2,000 IN GOODS—HIS ARREST AND CONFESSION.

For over six months past the firm of James Wilde, Jr., & Co., wholesale clothiers, at No. 480 Broadway, have been missing goods from their store in large quantities, and, although satisfied that they were being robbed by some of their employes, all efforts to discover the guilty parties proved unavailing. The first person suspected was one of the porters, and his movements were closely watched, but failed to disclose anything suspicious. The robberies still continued, but no clue to the thief or thieves was obtained until about a week ago, when one of the employes of the firm, while passing through Grand street, saw a lot of new clothing exposed for sale in the window of the store of Mills & Co., No. 189 Grand street, which he believed was of the manufacture of his employers. He entered the store, and, under pretense of purchasing, examined several garments, and satisfied himself that his suspicions were correct. He thereupon informed the firm, and one of the partners called on Superintendent Walling with the information in question. Detective Heidelberg, of the Central Office, was detailed to investigate the matter, and procuring a search warrant, entered the store of Mills & Co., and found there about $1,500 worth of clothing, which was fully identified by Wilde, Jr., & Co. as their property. Mrs. Mills, the active partner of the firm of Mills & Co., on being questioned, stated that she had purchased the goods, in the regular course of business, at an auction store in the Bowery. Yesterday, Heidelberg visited the auction store in question, and learned from the auctioneer that the statement made by Mrs. Mills was correct, and he also informed the officer that he had purchased the goods sold to Mrs. Mills, from a man named Lyons, but he could not tell his whereabouts. On inquiring at the warehouse of Wilde & Co., the Detective learned that the head salesman in the employ of the firm was Asa H. Lyons, a young man residing at the Anson House, corner of Crosby and Spring streets. This man had been in their employ for over two years, during which his integrity was never for a moment suspected. Appearances, however, were strongly against him, and the detective invited him to go to the station-house referred to above. Lyons accompanied the detective, and the auctioneer, without the slightest hesitation, identified him as the man from whom he had purchased the goods subsequently sold to Mrs. Mills. Lyons was then taken to Police Headquarters, where he was arraigned before Superintendent Walling, and confessed his guilt. He further said that he had been induced to become dishonest by a passion for gambling, that had taken possession of him, and that the proceeds of his thefts were swallowed up at "faro" and "keno" tables. His *modus operandi* was to carry off with him on every occasion that he left the store a suit of clothes, and he allowed these suits to remain at his lodgings until a sufficient number had accumulated to fill a large trunk, when they were sent to the auction-house to be sold. On searching his room at the Anson House, Detective Heidelberg found a large Saratoga trunk filled with clothing, valued at $500, which was identified by Wilde & Co. as their property. The trunk was removed to Police Headquarters. Lyons, who is a native of Vermont, where his family are very respectably connected, will be arraigned at the Tombs Police Court to-day.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL SCHEME.

A Commissioner appointed by the French Minister of Public Works having reported favorably upon the great scheme for connecting England and France by a submarine tunnel, French coal-owners in the north of France are beginning to discuss the probable effect of the work upon their trade, and are afraid that the tunnel would greatly increase the deliveries of English coal upon the northern French markets.

THE CROPS IN RENSSELAER.

The crops in this vicinity, says the Troy *Press,* of Monday evening, will be abundant. The great staple of the locality—potatoes—will be plenty, present indications being in favor of the largest yield ever known. They have thriven wonderfully during the peculiar Summer which seemed just adapted to promote their growth. Of hay the crop is enormous. On some meadows in this county the yield is three times as large as last year.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	Nos.
15—Phillips vs. Walker, &c.	242—Amendinger vs. Martin.
92—Spratt vs. Huntington.	244—Knight vs. Maloney et al.
101—Harrington vs. Gomperts.	247—Elastic Truss Co. vs. Pomeroy.
115—Elias vs. Elias.	248—Vetterlind vs. Pirandello.
235—Romain vs. Garth.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.	Nos.
5698—Ludlow vs. The Mayor, &c.	5673—Same vs. Same.
4032—Washburn & M. Mfg. Co. vs. Kalbfleisch.	5657—Schroeder vs. Hukle.
5827—Davis vs. Haas.	5750—Butcher et al. vs. Bonner.
5378—Tysen et al. vs. Diehl et al.	5414—Meyer vs. Rouss.
5778—Simon vs. Hearth.	5754—Bentley vs. Kearr.
——Harris vs. Harris.	5823—Clendinen vs. Crossen et al.
5746—Fleischauer vs. Bradford et al.	5383—Colles vs. Shayne.
5655—Kane vs. Breen et al.	5433—Drunstadter vs. Killean.
5533—Blackfan vs. Aaron et al.	5831—Colles vs. Shayne.
5786—Mitchell et al. vs. Stoesel.	5832—Same vs. Same.
5194—McKenna vs. Farley et al.	5790—Ford vs. Sacia et al.
——Koster vs. Meyer.	5758—Lindenthal vs. Wilskowski.
5772—Lockwood vs. The Rector, &c., of the Church of the Intercession of N. Y. City.	——Hemburger vs. Josephs.
5677—Bernard vs. Klement et al.	5841—Bahan vs. Wilson.
	4913—Schreyer vs. Knubel.
	5840—Haslett vs. Esenburg.
	5737—Ford vs. Keal et al.
	5776—Leavy vs. Bredshorne.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Adjourned until the first Monday in September.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Vail vs. Vail; in the matter of Stone; memorandums.

In the matter, &c., McConnell; Hacket vs. Coburn; granted.

In the matter of Harts; order granted.

Winslow vs. Brewster; mot on granted without costs.

Gager vs. Van Nort, Commissioner, &c.; permanent writ of mandamus granted against the defendant.

In the matter of Pierce I do not think facts sufficient.

Morange vs. Hymes et al.; motion granted; memorandum.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 13.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100 West. Union...s3. 75	200 Union Pacific.... 29¼
300 do........ 75⅛	1400 do........ 29⅛
200 do.......s3. 75	200 do.......s3. 29⅛
100 do.......c. 75	400 do.......s3. 29
500 do........ 75⅛	100 do........ 29⅛
100 do.......c. 75⅛	100 do.......b3. 29⅛
500 Pacific Mail.... 46¾	100 do........ 29⅛
100 do.......b3. 46⅞	700 do.......s3. 29
100 do........ 46¾	100 do.......s5. 29
300 do........ 46⅝	500 do........ 29
900 do........ 46¾	100 N. Y. C. & H.... 100¾
100 do.......c. 46¾	400 Lake Shore.... 72⅝
100 do.......b3. 46¾	100 C., C. & I. C.... 13
200 St. Paul.... 34¾	300 do........ 13⅛
600 do.......b3. 34¾	700 do........ 13
500 do.......b10. 34¾	500 North-western.... 38⅜
1200 do........ 34⅝	700 do........ 38¼
500 do.......b3. 34⅝	200 do........ 38⅛
100 Tol. & Wab.... 35⅞	300 do........ 38
200 do........ 35½	100 Rock Island.... 99⅛
500 Ohio & Miss.... 22⅞	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$45,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65..b. c.s3. 116¾	20,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R., 12.... 117½
	10,000 U. S. 6s, C. 12. 117½

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

1,000 Conn. 6s.... 102½	200 Cl. & Pitts. G'd.... 86⅝
2,000 Ga. 7s, New.... 90	100 Chic. & R. I..b. c. 99⅛
37,000 Miss. 6s, F. B., '94....b. c. 92½	500 L.S. & M.S.b. c.s3. 72⅜
500 C. & A. In.... 98	100 do........ 72¼
7,000 D., L. & W..Con. 105	200 do........ 72⅜
1,000 N.Y. C. 1st, C.. 105	100 do.......b3. 72⅜
1,000 Mil., & St. P. 8s, 1st.......b. c. 104	100 do.......s3. 72⅜
5,000 N. Y. C. 1st, R., b. c.... 105	500 C.M.&St.P.b. c. c. 34⅝
1,000 St. L. & I.M. 2d. 60	1000 do.......s3. 34⅝
10,000 C. P. G. B. b. c. 90	100 Tol. & Wab.b. c. c. 35⅜
2,000 O. & M. 2d..b. c. 74	100 do........ 35⅜
1,000 H. & St. J. 8s, C., b. c.... 78¾	100 Un. Pac....b. c.s3. 29
2,000 do........ 79	100 do........ 29
5 Del. & H. Canal.... 114½	400 do........ 29
100 do........ 114¼	400 do.......b3. 29
15 Penn. Coal.... 240	600 do.......s3. 28⅞
200 W. U. Tel..b. c.s3. 75	500 do.......s5. 28⅞
100 do.......b3. 75	200 do.......s4. 28⅞
100 do.......c. 75	100 do.......b3. 29
400 Pac. M.....b. c.s3. 46¾	500 do.......s3. 28⅞
500 do........ 46⅝	100 Ch. & N.W.b. c.s3. 38
300 do.......b3. 46¾	100 do........ 37⅞
100 do.......s3. 46⅝	100 Ch. & N. W. Pf. b. c.... 55¾
500 do........ 46⅝	135 Ch., B. & Q....b. c. 107
100 do.......s30. 46½	100 do.......s60. 106½
100 do.......s15. 46½	500 B., H. & E.b. c.s3. 1¼
100 do.......b3. 46⅝	21 Chic. & Alt.... 102½
	50 do........ 102¾
	600 Ohio & M....b. c. 22¾
	100 Quick. Pf....b. c. 31½
	20 C., C., C. & I. b. c. 65

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 O'CLOCK.

200 West. Un.....b3. 75	50 Union Pacific.... 29⅛
20 do........ 74¾	100 do........ 29
100 Pacific Mail....s5. 46½	500 do.......s3. 28⅞
100 do.......s3. 46½	1100 St. Paul.....s3. 34⅜
100 do.......b3. 46⅝	100 do........ 34⅜
100 N. Y. C. & H.... 100⅝	100 Ohio & Miss.... 22¾
200 Atl. & Pac. Pf.... 14	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

3,000 N.Y.7s, B. L. R. 107	1000 L. S. & M. S.b. c. 72¼
1,000 U. P. 1st.... 83¾	100 do.......b3. 72¼
5 Cen. Nat. Bank.... 99	50 do........ 72⅜
5 Del. & H.Can.b. c. 114½	200 do........ 72¼
10 American Ex.... 60½	100 do.......b3. 72⅜
50 U. S. Ex.....b. c. 68	200 do........ 72⅜
200 West. Un.....b. c. 74⅞	100 Ch. & Alt.b. c.b3. 103
100 do.......s10. 74¾	500 Un. Pac....b. c.s4. 28⅞
800 do........ 74⅞	300 do.......s3. 28¾
1100 do.......b3. 74⅞	500 do........ 28¾
100 do.......s3. 74⅞	600 do........ 28⅞
100 do........ 75	100 do.......b3. 28⅞
300 Pac. M.....b. c.s3. 46½	200 O. & Miss.b. c.s3. 22⅜
200 do........ 46⅜	100 do.......b3. 22⅞
400 do.......s3. 46¼	100 do........ 22⅞
1900 do........ 46¼	100 Tol., W. & W.b. c. 35⅜
200 do........ 46⅜	100 do.......b3. 35⅜
700 do........ 46¼	700 do........ 35¼
200 N. Y. C. & H..b. c. 100¾	300 do........ 36⅜
100 do.......s3. 100¾	300 do........ 35¼
300 do........ 101	100 do........ 35⅜
100 Mich. Cen.b. c.b3. 68½	200 C.,C. & I.C.b. c.b3. 13
100 Chic. & R. I..b. c 99	100 do........ 13⅛
100 do.......s3. 99	100 do........ 13¼
20 do........ 98¾	100 Erie Railway.b. c. 32⅜

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

100 Western Union.s3. 74⅞	200 St. Paul.... 34½
400 Pacific Mail.... 46¼	500 Marietta 1st Pf.... 18
300 do.......b3. 46¼	30 Chic. & Alt. Pf.... 104¾
100 Lake Shore....b3. 72⅜	200 Ohio & Miss.... 22⅞
200 do.......s3. 72¼	100 C., C. & I. C.... 13
400 Union Pacific..s3. 28⅞	500 do.......c. 13
100 do........ 28⅞	100 do.......b3. 13¼
100 North-western Pf. 55⅜	

THURSDAY, Aug. 13—P. M.

Dullness still predominates in the Wall street markets, and speculation has rarely been more emphatically at a stand-still than during to-day. The sales of Shares at the Stock Exchange fell to the low aggregate of 41,000, and prices were generally weak and lower. The opening of the Board was characterized by intense dullness, and at the first Call there was a decline in prices varying from ⅛@½ ⅌ cent. North-western fell from 38⅜ to 37⅞; Pacific Mail, 46⅞ to 46⅜; St. Paul common, 34¾ to 34⅜; Union Pacific, 29¼ to 28⅞; and the remainder of the list ¼@⅛ ⅌ cent. At the Second Board the market was dull and steady, and in the last hour a further slight decline was apparent. Just before the close the tone of the market became firm, and the Share list improved ⅛@⅜ ⅌ cent. The range of the decline from yesterday's final prices is ⅛ to ¾ ⅌ cent., excepting North-western preferred, which dropped 1¼ ⅌ cent. C. C. and I. C. gained ½, and New-York Central ⅜; while Pacific Mail, St. Paul, Western Union, Lake Shore, and North-western common show a decline of ⅜ ⅌ cent. each. Gold was dull and steady, opening and closing at 109⅝, the only price of the day. The rates for Gold Loans were 1@2 ⅌ cent. for carrying, and "flat." The Assistant Treasurer paid out $79,000 for interest, and $3,000 for called bonds. The Customs receipts amounted to $505,000. In the sale of $1,000,000 Gold at the Sub-Treasury twenty-three bids were submitted, amounting to $4,135,000, at proposal prices varying from 109 to 109.57. The awards were made at 109.52 to 109.57. The day's shipments of Specie to Europe made a total of $738,839, of which $591,915 were gold, and the remainder silver. Foreign Exchange was weak and extremely dull at the rates which have prevailed for a week past. Money continues abundant and cheap at 2@2½@3 ⅌ cent. on call. The rate of discount of the Bank of England is unchanged, the Directors at their weekly meeting to-day having taken no action looking to a reduction. The Bank gained during the week £319,000 sterling on balance, and £84,000 additional to-day. The gain for the week in the Bank of France was 813,000 francs. Railway Mortgages were quiet and steady, the total sales amounting to but $75,000. In State Securities the dealings were limited to three issues; Connecticut Sixes sold at 102½; Georgia Sevens, new, at 90, and New-York State Bounty Loan Sevens, registered, at 107. Bank Shares were wholly neglected. Among the Miscellaneous Shares Delaware and Hudson Canal sold at 114½@114¼; Pennsylvania Coal at 240; Quicksilver, preferred, at 31½; American Express at 60½, and United States Express at 68.

Closing prices of Stocks for to-day compare as follows with those of Wednesday:

Closing Quotations—Aug. 13.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
U. S. New 5s, coup., '81	111⅞	111⅞
U. S. 5-20s, coup., '62	111¾	111¾
U. S. 5-20s, coup., '67	117⅜	117⅛
American Gold	109⅝	109⅝
Bills on London, 60 days,	$4 86½@4 87	$4 86½@$4 87
N. Y. Central & Hudson	100⅝	101
Chicago & Rock Island	99	98¾
Pacific Mail	46⅝	46¼
St. Paul Common	34⅞	34½
St. Paul Preferred	53	52¾
Western Union	75¼	74⅞
Union Pacific	29¼	28⅞
Lake Shore	72⅝	72¼
Toledo & Wabash	35⅝	35⅜
North-western Common	38⅛	37⅞
North-western Preferred	56½	55¼
Delaware & Lackawanna	107⅜	107¼
Central of New-Jersey	106¼	105⅞
Panama	111¼	111¼
Erie	32¼	32⅛
Ohio & Mississippi	23	22⅞
C., C. & Ind. Central	12¾	13¼
Harlem	123½	123⅛

The extreme range of prices in Stocks, and the number of Shares sold, are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Sales.
N. Y. Central and Hudson	101	100⅝	800
Lake Shore	72½	72¼	3,400
North-western	38⅜	37⅞	2,100
North-western Preferred	55¾	55⅜	200
Rock Island	99⅛	99	400
Pacific Mail	46⅞	46¼	9,200
St. Paul	34¾	34⅜	5,900
Ohios	22⅞	22⅝	1,800
Western Union	75⅛	74⅞	4,600
Wabash	35½	35⅛	2,000
Union Pacific	29¼	28¾	9,100
C., C. & I C.	13¼	13	1,600
B. H. and Erie	1¼	1¼	500
Quicksilver	29	29	1,200
Quicksilver Preferred	31½	31½	100
Total sales			[illegible]

The latest quotations of prices for Government Bonds are as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	117½	117¾
6s, 1881, Registered	117¼	117½
6s, 1881, Coupons	118¼	118½
5-20s, 1862, Registered	111¾	112¼
5-20s, 1862, Coupons	111¾	112¼
5-20s, 1864, Registered	114¼	114¾
5-20s, 1864, Coupons	115½	116
5-20s, 1865, Registered	114⅞	115⅛
5-20s, 1865, Coupons	116¾	117
5-20s, 1865, new, Registered	115⅛	115⅜
5-20s, 1865, new, Coupons	116⅛	116⅜
5-20s, 1867, Registered	116	116¼
5-20s, 1867, Coupons	117⅛	117⅜
5-20s, 1868, Registered	116	116½
5-20s, 1868, Coupons	117½	118
10-40s, Registered	110⅛	110⅜
10-40s, Coupons	113¾	113⅞
5s, 1881, Registered	111⅞	112⅛
5s, 1881, Coupons	111⅞	112⅛
Central Pacific Gold Bonds	89⅞	90¼
Western Pacific Gold Bonds	82	82½

The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank resulted as follows:

Gold balances	$620,357
Currency balances	699,005
Gross clearances	14,558,000

And at the Clearing-house as follows:

Currency exchanges	$50,990,738
Currency balances	3,275,492
Gold exchanges	9,246,759
Gold balances	1,288,801

The following are the bids made at the Exchange Board for various State Securities:

Ark. 6s, Funded.... 15	N. C. 5s, N. C. R. R., Coup. off Apr.&Oct. 25
California 7s.... 110	N. C. N. bs., Jan.&Ju. 10
Connecticut 6s.... 102½	N. C. N. bs., Ap.&Oct. 10
Georgia 6s.... 77½	N.C.Spcl.Tax, cls. 1.. 5
Indiana 5s.... 101	N.C.Spcl.Tax, cls. 2.. 5
Ill. Coup. 6s, '77.... 100½	N.C.Spcl.Tax, cls. 3.. 5
Ill. Coup. 6s, '79.... 100½	Ohio 6s, '81.... 102¼
Ill. War Loan.... 100½	Ohio 6s, '86.... 104¼
Kentucky 6s.... 97½	Rhode Island 6s.... 101
Michigan 7s, '90.... 100	S. C. 6s, Jan. & Ju.... 18
Mo. 6s, due in '74.... 99	S. C. 6s, April & Oct. 18
Mo. 6s, due in '75.... 98	S. C. Non-F. bds.... 5¾
L. bs., due'81to'91, in. 92⅞	Tenn. 6s, old.... 77
Fund. bs., due in '94. 92½	Tenn. 6s, old, ex-cp.. 57½
N. Y. Reg. B. Loan.. 106½	Tenn. 6s, new bds.... 76
N. Y. Coup. B. Loan. 106½	Tenn. 6s, new, Ex-cp. 57¼
N.C.6s, old, Jan.&Ju.. 18	Tenn. 6s, new, n. srs. 57⅜
N. C. 6s, April & Oct. 18	Texas, 10s, of '76.... 93
N. C. 6s, N. C. R. R., Jan. & July.... 40	Va 6s, old.... 30
N. C. 6s, N. C. R. R., April & Oct.... 40	Va. 6s, new bds.... 30
N. C. 6s, N. C. R. R., Coup. off Jan.&Ju. 25	Va. 6s, Con. bds.... 51½
	Va.6s, Con.bs.nw.srs. 34

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 2d bds.. 100	Mich.Cen. C. 7s, 1902. 98½
B.,C.R.& M.1st, 7s, g.. 56½	Mich. Cen. 1st, 8s, '82. 110
Ches. & O. 6s, 1st.... 46	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.... 101½
Chic. & Alton S. F.. 101	N. Y. C. 6s, '83.... 94
Chicago & Alton 1st. 103½	N. Y. C. 6s, '87.... 93
Joliet & Chi. 1st.... 106	N. Y. C. 6s, R. E.... 91
Chi., R. I. & P.... 104	N. Y. C. 6s, S.... 91
Cen.R. of N. J. 1st, n. 103⅛	N. Y. C. 7s, '76.... 100
Cen. of N. J. C. Conv. 102	N.Y. C.& H. 1st, C.... 104¾
Amer. D. & Im. bds.. 98⅛	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, R. 104¾
M. & S.P.1st, 8s, P.D. 104	H. R. 7s 2d S. F., '85. 104½
M.& St. P.1st.L.C.D. 80	Har. 1st 7s, R.... 105
M. & St. P.1stC.&M. 75	North Mo. 1st.... 81½
Chi. & N. W. Int.bs. 96	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F. 93½
Chi. & N. W. 1st.... 97	Cen.Pac. Gold bds.. 89½
C.& N.W.Coup.G.bs. 78¼	Un. Pacific 1st bs.... 83½
Gal. & Chi. Extend.. 100	Un. Pacific L. G. 7s. 83
Chi. & Mil. 1st.... 91	Un. Pacific Inc. 10s.. 82¾
Del., L. & W. 1st.... 103½	Un. Pacific S. F.... 68
D., L. & W. 7s.Conv. 104	Pac. of Mo. 1st.... 78
Mor. & Essex 1st.... 105¾	Pac. of Mo. 1st C. B. 70
Mor. & Essex 2d.... 100½	Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo. 100
Mor. & E. 7s of '71.. 96½	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st.. 104
Erie 1st Extended... 102½	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d... 100½
Erie 2d, 7s, '79.... 101½	Clev. & P. Cons. S.F. 95
Erie 3d 7s, 1883.... 98½	Clev. & P. 4th.... 88
Erie 4th 7s, 1880.... 98	C., C. & Ind. C. 1st.. 81
Long Dock Bonds.... 97½	St. L. & I. M. 1st.... 85
Buf., N.Y.& E.1st, '77. 85	Alton & T. H. 1st.... 103
Han. & St.J.8s, Conv. 78½	Alton & T. H. 2d, Pf. 86
Dub. & S. City 1st.... 90	Alton & T. H.2d Inc. 72
D. & S. City, 2d div. 90	Belle. & S. I.R.1st8s. 94
Ind., Bl. & W. 1st.... 45	T., P. & War. E. D.... 80
M. S. 7 ⅌ c. 2d.... 99	T., P. & War. W. D.... 72
M. S.& N. I.S.F.7⅌c. 102½	Tol. & Wab. 1st, Ex. 90
C., P. &Ash..new bs. 97	Tol. & W. 2d.... 78½
Detroit, M. & T. bs.. 97	Tol. & W. C. C.... 66
Buff. & Erie new bs. 97¼	Gt. West. 1st, '88.... 87
L. Shore Cons. C.1st. 97	Gt. West. 2d, '93.... 76
Mar. & Cin. 1st.... 100	Quin. & T. 1st, '90.... 76

And the following for City Bank shares:

America.... 147	Merchants' Ex.... 106½
American Exchange. 111	New-York.... 120
B. and B. Assoc'n.... 75	New-York County.. 200
Chatham.... 128	Ninth National.... 100
Corn Exchange.... 120	Pacific.... 165
First National.... 200	People's.... 140
German-American.. 88	Phenix.... 98
Grocers'.... 100	Republic.... 105
Imp's. and Traders'.. 190	St. Nicholas.... 104
Irving.... 125	State of New-York.. 110
Manhattan.... 147	Union.... 137

The bids for Gold at the Sub-Treasury to-day amounted to $4,135,000, at prices ranging from 109 to 109.57. The following were the awards:

Mart & Co.	$50,000	109.53½
C. H. Byfield & Co.	10,000	109.53
Humbert Bros.	20,000	109.53
White, Morris & Co.	50,000	109.54
Martin & Runyon	50,000	109.53
E. Sweet & Co.	30,000	109.53
G. C. Magoun	300,000	109.53@109.56½
P. Handy	10,000	109.53
J. T. Bates & Co.	20,000	109.43
Kenyon Cox	10,000	109.56½
T. Thayer	50,000	109.55
H. L. Horton & Co.	20,000	109.55
J. F. Underhill & Co.	200,000	109.53
W. T. Hatch & Son	30,000	109.53
Cushman & Hurlbut	81,000	109.53
W. W. Cunningham & Co.	16,000	109.52@109.53
Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co.	18,000	109.52@109.57
Horace Manuels & Co.	35,000	109.52@109.56
Total	$1,000,000	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—AUG. 13.

Telegraphed to E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	102	..
City 6s, new	104⅛	104¼
Camden & Amboy	126	126¼
Pennsylvania Central	50¾	50⅞
Reading	55½	55⅝
Lehigh Valley	61	61⅛
Catawissa Preferred	42½	42
Philadelphia & Erie	18⅜	18⅜
Northern Central	34½	..¾
Lehigh Navigation	44¼	44¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	95½	95¾

The following is the exhibit of the earnings and expenditures of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the six months ending June, 1874:

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

	June, 1874.	June, 1873.
Earnings	$902,881 48	$969,863 63
Expenses	408,418 52	417,118 04
Net earnings	$494,462 96	$552,745 64
Decrease gross earnings June		$66,982 20
Net earnings June		58,282 68
	Jan. 1 to June 30, 1874.	Jan. 1 to June 30, 1873.
Earnings	$4,563,632 77	$4,582,976 27
Expenses	2,422,102 72	2,352,914 83
Net earnings	$2,141,530 05	$2,230,061 44
Decrease gross earnings for six months		$19,343 50
*Net earnings for six months		88,531 39

(Signed,) E. H. ROLLINS, Treasurer.

*The decrease of $88,531 39 in net earnings is on account of extra expenditures in filling up trestle bridges, which work will be completed within the next thirty days.

Considering the fact that the period comprised in the report has been one of extreme depression, with low rates, and that decreased earnings have been the lot of the railroads generally, this result of a gross decrease, amounting to but $19,343, is in fact a matter of congratulation to the shareholders. The company is now entering upon the half-year's business which is always the heaviest, as the Fall and Winter classes of merchandise are usually very bulky, and in addition to this the crop movement, which will shortly begin, must be taken into account. The decrease in net earnings is accounted for by expenditures for construction, as above stated, and on the basis of these earnings for six months the income is ample to meet the bonded interest and leave a considerable surplus. The conversion of Income Bonds into Sinking Funds is progressing satisfactorily, both here and in Boston, and will shortly be concluded.

The Sterling Fire Insurance Company has declared a dividend, semi-annual, of *Five ⅌ cent.,* payable on and after Monday, Aug. 17, inst.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Cattle—The receipts to-day were 663 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,296 head, or 449 cars, against 584 cars for the same time last week. The market was scarce of good stock, and the supply was inadequate to the demand. Common, thin stock was neglected, and will be shipped East in first hands. The only sales reported were 75 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 840 lbs. to 1,283 lbs., at $3 70@$5 30; 125 head Texas Steers, ranging from 819 lbs. to 904 lbs., at $3 70@$4 05; 37 head Iowa Steers, averaging 1,037 lbs., at $4 20, 34 head Missouri Steers, averaging 1,157 lbs., at $5 87½. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day were 2,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 18,000 head, against 17,000 head for the same time last week. There were but few good Sheep offering this morning. The bulk of stock in the yards was of poor grade and was not wanted. Prices of Canada Lambs were a shade weaker. Sales of 750 head Canada Lambs, ranging from 64 to 68 lbs., at $5@$6 80; 200 head Canada Sheep, ranging from 106 to 112 lbs., at $5; 750 head Ohio Sheep, ranging from 86 to 89 lbs., at $4@$4 90; 168 head Illinois Sheep, averaging 84 lbs., at $5 35; 399 head Indiana Sheep, averaging 90 lbs., at $4 93¾; 203 head Missouri Sheep, averaging 85 lbs., at $4 95. Hogs—The receipts to-day were 1,200 head. The total supply for the week thus far is 9,000 head, against 12,000 head for the same time last week. The market is slow for want of a proper grade. Thin Michigan Hogs are a drug in the market. [illegible] $5 65@$5 75; Yorkers, $6@$6 50; heavy Hogs, $7@$7 50.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,800; demand active for choice, and prices firm; others dull and easy, tending lower; sales of Texans at $2 37½@$4 04; fair to choice Steers, $4 90@$6 20; extra to extra prime, $6 25@$6 90; shipments, 1,000 head. Live Hogs active; receipts, 9,500; firm and higher for best, which sold at $6 90@$7 50; inferior to medium dull, $5 50@$6 60; shipments, 4,000 head. Sheep—Receipts, 700 head; lifeless, but firm at unchanged prices, good to choice, $4 25@$5; poor to common, $3@$3 75.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 13.—Cattle declined ¼c. on most grades under heavy receipts; very best on sale to-day, 5½c.@6½c.; first quality, 4¼c.@5½c.; medium to fair, 3½c.@4¼c.; ordinary thin Steers and Cows, 3c.@3½c.; receipts, 3,164; sales, 2,219. Hogs advanced; best grades, 10c.@10½c.; common, 8c.@9½c.; receipts, 6,398; Sheep active at 4c.@5¼c.; receipts, limited.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat active and higher; closed easier; No. 1 Spring, $1 07⅞@$1 08; No. 2 do., $1 03¼@$1 04, spot; $1 03¾ August; 99⅜c. September; No. 3 do., $1 01; Rejected, 92½c.@93c. Corn firm, in fair demand, and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 65¼c. spot; 65⅛c. bid August; 64⅝c. bid September; Rejected, 64½c.@64¾c. Oats dull and lower at 58c. for No. 2 spot; 37⅜c.@37½c. August; 35⅝c.@35¾c. September; Rejected, 37½c. Rye—Demand good at full prices. Barley firm and in fair demand at $1 04 for No. 2 Spring. Pork in fair demand and higher at $23 75 spot; $23 75@$23 80 September; $16 50 seller all the year. Lard—Full prices asked, but no demand; $14 25 spot, $14 50 September. Bulk Meats quiet, weak, and lower at 8¼c.@8⅜c. for Shoulders; 11¼c.@11⅜c. for Short Rib Middles; 11⅜c.@11½c. for Short Clear do. Whisky firm at 97c. Freights steady. On the call of the board in the afternoon, Wheat closed firm at $1 03¼ August; 99⅜c. September. Corn firm at 65½c. August; 64⅞c.@65c. September. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 70,000 bushels Wheat, 101,000 bushels Corn, 79,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Rye. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 157,000 bushels Corn, 48,000 bushels Oats, and 3,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 13.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat in good demand and firmer at $1 09 for No. 3 Red, $1 18 for No. 2 Red. Corn firmer; more doing at 64c.@65c. for No. 2 Mixed, on track; August, 64c. Oats firmer; more doing at 46c.@47c. for No. 2, on track; 48c. in elevator; August, 43c.@43½c.; September, 41c.@41½c. Barley—No. 2 Spring quiet at 98c. Rye steady at 75c.@76c. Whisky steady at 98c. Pork quiet at $24. Dry-salted Meats nominally unchanged. Bacon easier, not quotably lower for cash lots; futures off; jobbing and order lots sold at 9¾c. for Shoulders, 13c. for Clear Rib Sides, 13¼c. for Clear Sides. Clear Rib Sides, 13⅛c., buyer September; Clear Sides, 13½c., buyer September. Lard firm at 13½c. for Summer; 10½c., seller all the year. Live Hogs and Cattle unchanged. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 45,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn, 30,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 3,000 Hogs, 2,800 Cattle. Shipments—6,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Lake and rail imports for the last twenty-four hours—10,300 bbls. Flour, 106,380 bushels Wheat, 64,100 bushels Corn, 47,369 bushels Oats. Canal Shipments—78,306 bushels Wheat, 270,964 bushels Corn. Rail Exports—31,200 bushels Wheat, 27,600 bushels Corn, 25,900 bushels Oats. Canal Freights dull; Wheat, 9c.; Corn, 8c.; Oats, 5½c. Flour quiet; sales 1,000 bushels on range; Western Spring, $6@$6 50; Bakers', $6 75@$7 50; Amber, $6 75@$7 25; White, $7 25@$8 25. Wheat neglected; Milwaukee No. 1, held at $1 25; Milwaukee No. 2 held at $1 20; Sheboygan and Green Bay Spring at $1 25. Corn dull; sales, 3,500 No. 2 Mixed Western at 73c.; 290,000 bushels, to arrive, at 72c. Oats dull, lower; sales No. 2 Western, on track, at 48c. Rye lower; sales 1,000 bushels Chicago at 90c. Barley. Malt firm; Canada, $1 90@$2; Western, $1 80@$1 90. Balance unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 13.—Cotton dull and nominal; Low Middling, 16c. Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat steady; fair to choice White, $1 30@$1 45; choice Amber, $1 43. Corn firmer for Southern; White Southern, 93c.@95c.; Yellow Southern, 82c.@83c.; Mixed Western lower; sales at 77½c. Oats dull and lower; Southern, 48c.@52c.; Western Mixed, 49c.@50c.; Western White, 51c.@52c. Rye quiet at 80c.@85c. Hay dull and unchanged. Provisions strong, with an advancing tendency. Pork, $24@$25. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12c. Bacon active and firm; Shoulders, 10¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¼c. Sugar-cured Hams, 17½c. Lard quiet at 15c.@15½c. Butter—Western quiet and firm; Prime to Choice, 24c.@26c.; Fair to Good, 23c. Coffee dull and nominal. Petroleum quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady at $1 01.

TOLEDO, Aug. 13.—Flour steady. Wheat active and higher at $1 31 for No. 1 White Wabash; $1 20½ for No. 3 do.; $1 21 for No. 1 White Michigan; $1 27 for Extra do.; $1 15 for Amber Michigan, cash and August; $1 15¾ September; $1 17 for No. 1 Red; $1 15 for No. 2 do.; $1 10 for No. 3; $1 20 for No. 1 Amber Illinois; $1 16 for No. 2; $1 27 for No. 1 White Kentucky. Corn—Demand light; holders firm; High Mixed, 68c.; Low Mixed, 67½c.; Yellow, 68¼c.; White, 75c.; damaged, 61c. Oats firm and in fair demand at 43c.@44c. for No. 1; 42c.@42½c. for No. 2; 42½c. for Michigan; 40c. for do. August. Freights firm and unchanged. Receipts—74,000 bushels Wheat, 31,000 bushels Corn, 29,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—53,000 bushels Wheat, 63,000 bushels Corn, 40,000 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13.—Butter unchanged. Cheese steady; New-York State, prime, 13c.@13½c.; Western Reserve, do., 12¼c.@12¾c.; Half Skims, 8c.@10c. Eggs firmer and higher; Pennsylvania, 20c.@22c.; Western, 17c.@19c. Flour dull; Superfine, $3 50@$4 25; Extra, $4 75@$5 50; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio Extra Family, $6 25@$6 87½. Wheat dull; Red, new, $1 20@$1 28; White, $1 35. Rye—State, 88c. Corn quiet and steady; Yellow, 83c.; Mixed Western, 82c. Oats—White, new, 50c.@56c.; old do., 65c. Petroleum very strong; Refined, 11¾c., August; Crude, in bbls., 8⅛c.; in bulk, 4¾c. Whisky, $1 02.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Flour unchanged; sales, 1,800 bbls. Wheat dull; sales 2,000 bushels New No. 1 Red Toledo at $1 25. Corn quiet; sales 1,200 bushels at 76c. Corn-meal, $32 for Bolted; $31 for Unbolted, ⅌ ton. Mill-feed steady; Shorts, $18; Shipstuffs, $20; Middlings, $26 ⅌ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 6¾c.; Corn, 6c. to New-York; Lumber, $2 87 to the Hudson, $3 37 to New-York. Lake Receipts—47,200 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 1,624,000 feet of Lumber. Canal Shipments—13,800 bushels Wheat, 435,000 feet of Lumber.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 13.—Flour unchanged. Wheat weak at $1 16½ for No. 1 Milwaukee; $1 08 for No. 2; $1 05⅛, August; $1 00¼, September. Oats dull and declining at 36c.@37c. for No. 2. Corn a shade firmer at 65½c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye firm and in fair demand at 80c. for No. 1. Barley nominally unchanged; No. 2 Spring, $1 05, September. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 3½c.; to Oswego, 7c. Receipts—3,500 bbls. Flour, and 26,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—18,000 bbls. Flour and 42,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 13.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn in fair demand and higher at 74c.@82c. Oats in fair demand and advanced to 55c. Rye unchanged at 90c. Pork quiet and unchanged at $25. Bacon dull and declining; Shoulders, 9⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅞c.@13c.; Clear Sides, 13⅜c. Hams dull and declining; Sugar-cured, 14¾c.@16c.; plain, 14c. Bulk Meats dull and declining; Shoulders, 8⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c.; Clear Sides, 12c. Lard unchanged at 16½c.@16¾c.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 13.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn firmer at 65c.@67c. Oats steady at 45c.@48c. Rye steady at 82c. Butter unchanged and dull. Pork—No demand, offering at $23. Lard firm; Summer, 13½c.; Kettle, 16¾c.@16½c. Bulk Meats dull; Shoulders, 8½c. spot; 8¾c. buyer August; Clear Rib Sides, 11½c.@11¼c.; Clear Sides, 11¾c.@12c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.; Clear Sides, 13c. Whisky quiet and steady at 98c.

DETROIT, Aug. 13.—Wheat dull and declining at $1 26½ for Extra; $1 22¾ for No. 1; $1 14½ for Amber. Corn dull and declining at 72c. Oats in good demand at 43c. Freights—Wheat to Oswego, 5½c.@6c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour; 42,000 bushels Wheat; 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—19,000 bushels Wheat; 6,000 bushels Oats.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Wheat quiet and easy. Rye steady; 90c. in the street. Corn dull; Western about 82c. Oats declining; sales of 2 cars No. 1 Western Mixed at 59c.@59½c.; 2 cars No. 2 do. do. at 58c., and a bag-lot at 60c. for White State, and 64c. for No. 2 Mixed State. Barley quiet. Malt steady.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 13.—Flour dull and unchanged. Corn firm and scarce. Oats firm and scarce. Pork quiet and weak at $24 50. Lard quiet but firm at 15¼c.@16¼c. Bacon unchanged at 10c.@10¼c. for Shoulders; 13¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 13¾c. for Clear Sides.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 13.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 32½c. Resin firm; $1 80 for Strained; $1 90 for No. 2. Crude Turpentine steady; $1 25 for Hard; $2 25 for Yellow Dip; $2 75 for Virgin. Tar steady at $2 50.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 13—2 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 64f.

2:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 30.

3:30 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £319,000 during the past week. The proportion of the bank reserve to liabilities, which was last week 41 ⅌ cent., is now 43⅜ ⅌ cent.

4:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £84,000. Consols for money, 92⅜@92½; for the account, 92⅝. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 63f. 65c.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 813,000 francs during the past week.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 13.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 98⅛ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 13—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady; Middling Uplands, 8¼d.@8⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅜d.@8½d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. Cotton, to arrive, is 1-16d. cheaper; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable August, at 8 3-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable September and October, at 8¼d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,600 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable September and October, at 8 3-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Corn, 33s. ⅌ quarter. Provisions—Lard, 62s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of shipments of the new crop on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, at 8¼d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of shipments of the new crop, on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, at 8¼d.

LONDON, Aug. 13—5 P. M.—Spirits Petroleum 8½d.@8¾d. ⅌ gallon.

Evening.—Common Resin, 6s.@6s. 3d. ⅌ cwt. Linseed-oil, 28s. ⅌ cwt.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 13.—Cotton firm; Middling, 16⅞c.; Low Middling, 16⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 14½c.; Ordinary, 11¾c.; net receipts, 54 bales; gross receipts, 166 bales; exports coastwise, 450 bales; sales, 400 bales; last evening, 200 bales; stock, 16,583 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 13.—Cotton firm; not notably higher; Middling, 16¾c.; net receipts, 79 bales; gross receipts, 79 bales; exports coastwise, 20 bales; sales, 37 bales; stock, 7,025 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 13.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15¾c.; net receipts, 82 bales; exports coastwise, 360 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 5,110 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 13.—Cotton quiet; ⅛c. higher; Good Ordinary, 14½c.; Middling, 16¾c.; net receipts, 41 bales; stock, 3,556 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 13.—Cotton quiet and steady; Middling, 16c.; net receipts, 40 bales; exports coastwise, 285 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 4,468 bales.

THE DOG POUND.

One hundred and forty dogs were taken to the pound yesterday, making a total of [illegible] that are now awaiting their fate. Two hundred and fifty will be dispatched this morning, and the remainder will be disposed of as soon as the time allowed [illegible]

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUG. 14, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BIBLO'S GARDEN.—GRIFFITH GAUNT; OR LOVE AND JEALOUSY—Mr. Wheelock, Miss Irving, Miss Brooks, and Miss Safford.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—SWISS BELL RINGERS—VARIETY—Mr. Schoolcraft, Mr. Carter, Miss Brevoort, and Miss Pleris.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—BELLE LAMAR—Mr. J. McCullough and Miss Randolph.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE—WITH THE TIDE—Miss Mayhew, Miss Markland.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.—Mme. Violette Picault and others.

GLOBE THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Messrs. Hart, Seymour, Mlle. Rosa, and Miss Glover.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

ROBINSON HALL.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Mlle. Delsecour and others.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF LONDON BY DAY—Afternoon.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT—By Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

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The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2

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We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

In THE TIMES *of Sunday next will be published an original story, entitled "Old John Raddles," by Mr. J. W. De Forest, the author of 'The Wetherel Affair," and well known as one of our most popular magazine writers. Stories written expressly for* THE TIMES *by Mr. Dutton Cook, author of "Young Mr. Nightingale," and by Mr. Hardy, author of "Far from the Madding Crowd," will follow at an early date*

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address at one dollar per month.*

Some very absurd applications for the indictment of prominent city officials appear to have been made to the Grand Jury of the Court of Sessions. One and all of these have been refused by that body, albeit the Grand Jury was supposed, by certain local intriguers, to contain elements likely to be hostile to the officials in question. This action ought to give a salutary check to proceedings which were in some danger of becoming a nuisance. The public have not yet forgotten the extreme difficulty experienced three years ago of inducing Grand Juries to bring indictments against the more prominent of the Ring thieves, in the face of the most crushing array of evidence. A very complete revolution of public sentiment has occurred since the functions of the Grand Inquest were perverted for the purpose of affording technical loopholes of escape to public plunderers, and for devising means of petty annoyance against those who had exposed their system of robbery. The opposite extreme of allowing the Grand Jury to be used as an instrument of carrying out private or partisan malice against public officials engaged in delicate and difficult duties would be an equally deplorable abuse of its functions. The common sense displayed by the Grand Jury of the Court of Sessions will probably put an end for the present to this kind of petty persecution.

We recently referred to the desirable opportunity afforded by the present state of public sentiment for throwing renewed activity into the proceedings required for recovering several millions of public money abstracted from the public treasury by dishonest tradesmen and other minor tools of the Ring. We are glad to find that the hint has not been lost on the Corporation Council. The conduct of several important suits of the character indicated has been delegated to two or three lawyers distinguished for their ability and earnestness in the cause of Reform. Before many days are over the vigorous opening of these suits will be a matter of public record, and certain persons who were felicitating themselves on being left in undisturbed possession of their plunder, will be disgusted to find that the storm raised in 1871 has not yet "blown over."

The gross negligence which resulted in the wreck of an express train from Boston to Montreal yesterday morning, is without a parallel in the recent history of railroad management. A bridge over the Canadian portion of the Missisquoi river was carried away by the flood resulting from heavy rains during the night, and it seems to have been nobody's business to warn the express, due at that point about six o'clock in the morning, of the certain destruction that awaited it. The five persons killed from the plunging of the train into the open death-trap have simply been murdered by the act of certain sleepy officials, or by the neglect of the railroad company to furnish the means of detecting and signaling the breach made in their line. In either case, somebody ought to be indicted for manslaughter, though it would be altogether too sanguine to assume that this simple measure of justice will be obtained.

The late Democratic successes in the South seem to have encouraged the "Conservatives" of Alabama and Mississippi to a revival of organized violence against both the whites and blacks there who vote the Republican ticket. Several Republicans have recently been assassinated, others have been mobbed in Alabama, and private letters received in Washington and the Northern cities give details of outrageous political persecutions. One of the worst features of the new campaign for a "Southern White Man's Government" is the effort on the part of the whites in some sections to compel the negroes to give up their arms. It is evident that such platforms as that recently presented by the Alabama Democrats need to be read "between lines."

One more fraudulent claimant in the Nathan murder mystery has been disposed of. The self-accused stranger who lately turned up in Illinois seems to have made a clumsy bungle of his story. He was not even able to describe the scene in which he pretends to have figured, and he puts the Nathan house three or four blocks out of the way. Whether this man is a lunatic, or a penniless impostor anxious for fame and a free pass to New-York, is not certain. But so many pretenders to this shocking notoriety have arisen, there will be a general expression of incredulity when the real murderer is found—if he ever should be.

THE NO-PARTY MEN.

Many of our readers must have noticed with more or less amusement the eagerness with which the "new party" that went to Cincinnati in 1872 has ever since been laboring to prove that all parties are extinct. There is no party, and it is not desirable that there should be a party. Such is the cry of the survivors of the memorable Greeley rout, and their position is apt once more to suggest the old story of the fox who lost his tail. He tried hard to convince all the other foxes that a tail was a most inconvenient appendage, and that it would be much better to get it cut off, and out of the way. The fable, however, does not go on to say that the other foxes followed this advice; and so, although we may all understand readily enough why the Greeleyites should insist that to-day there is no party in the United States, yet there are few Republicans who will be inclined to accept the statement on the authority of the men whose political sagacity, wisdom, and foresight were fully brought out in the last Presidential campaign. That the "scholars in politics" and the "professors" who took part in that wild and hopeless enterprise can have the hardihood to lecture the people any more on the "duties of the hour," or to cast fresh horoscopes of the future, only shows how tolerant the public is of humbugs.

The Government of a free and constitutional country has hitherto been mainly carried on through the medium of parties, and it does not seem very probable that the innocent flock which went to Cincinnati to be sheared by FENTON & Co. will be able to hit upon a better device. Although the existence of two strong parties may give rise to warm contests, yet, in the main, such a state of affairs is beneficial to a country. It accomplishes for public life what competition does in the commercial world. For some years past we have had but one powerful party, and there have been times when the confidence and security thus engendered have led to mistakes which most people now wish could have been avoided. Leaders are not always wise, although they are always pretty sure to think that they are. Even now we have men in our midst who imagine that they will be able to accomplish the ends of private ambition by means of a set of *claqueurs* hired for the special purpose of keeping their "claims" before the people. And this evidence of a want of ability to understand the age in which they live, is only one proof among many which they afford of their unfitness for the posts to which they aspire. But when the Greeleyites in our own State argue from these indications that the Republican Party is "dead," they only repeat their blunder of 1872. The party itself is still strong in the confidence of the people, although some of its leaders may have forfeited their respect. The country generally is not prepared to construct a new party merely because a few noisy men have thrown themselves outside the old one. New parties are the creation of some great crisis in the history of a country, and not the result of a paltry piece of trickery such as that which brought Mr. GREELEY to the front in 1872, and produced the abortion of "Democratic-Republicanism."

We shall almost certainly see the Presidential election of 1876 carried on by the forces at present in the field. If either of the existing parties stands in need of "reconstruction" it is the Democratic Party, which has almost succeeded in effacing itself. Blunder after blunder—we might almost say crime after crime—has demoralized its best friends, and alienated from it the mass of the people. It might, perhaps, have been forgiven in time for its course in 1861 and at subsequent stages of its history during the war, but its shameless bid for power in 1872 revealed afresh to the people its utter want of principle. It has at this moment little prospect of future success, unless the Republicans should assist it by a series of fresh mistakes. The Democratic leaders are not very formidable antagonists, and even at conventions like that of Indiana the cry comes up, "Pay the bonds in greenbacks instead of gold"—a cry which has over and over again been resented by the people. Still, it is never a good thing to underestimate the strength of an adversary, and therefore we always advise caution in dealing with the Democratic Party. They may gain wisdom before 1876, and some allowance must also be made for that popular love of change which often exercises so great and unexpected an influence over the destinies of rulers and parties. When a party has been in power for some time this desire for "a change" is one of the adverse forces which prudent leaders should be careful to estimate. We hope we still have many such leaders left to us as a counterpoise to less trustworthy men—men who think that every intrigue can be covered up, every breach of faith justified, through the safe and easy instrumentality of what they call a "reliable organ."

MR. BEECHER'S EXPLANATION.

There is no need to ask attention for the evidence of Mr. BEECHER before the committee of his church. That it will be sure to receive in any case. But we take the liberty of asking for it a careful perusal and deliberate judgment, for it is not a statement to be either accepted or dismissed lightly.

After some introductory remarks, in which he refers to his published statement and renews his absolute denial of all guilty conduct or suggestion toward Mrs. TILTON, Mr. BEECHER takes up his narrative of his intercourse with the TILTON family. He points out that it was very intimate; that it became so on Mr. TILTON'S urgent invitation; that it covered, in some degree, intervals of Mr. TILTON'S absence from home, and that it was at these intervals, also, on Mr. TILTON'S cordial invitation. He expresses a high appreciation of the simplicity and purity of Mrs. TILTON'S character, and he describes as full of innocent pleasure the friendship he formed with her. In 1866, in consequence of bitter attacks by TILTON in the *Independent*, on Mr. BEECHER'S political course, there was some coolness between them, but no rupture, and the intimacy was continued until the year 1870. About that time some articles of Mr. TILTON in the *Independent* on the marriage relation, obtained for him a great deal of severe criticism, which caused BOWEN, the proprietor, to contemplate the advisability of removing him. TILTON, at this time, occasionally expressed the feeling that Mr. BEECHER did not help him in this trouble as he might, and that Mr. BEECHER'S friends were at the bottom of the attacks made on him.

In the latter part of 1870 Mr. BEECHER was called on by a young woman, a member of TILTON'S household, who asked him to come to see Mrs. TILTON, who had left her husband and was then with her mother. The young woman also stated to Mr. BEECHER that TILTON had assailed her virtue. Mr. BEECHER, complying with the request, heard from Mrs. TILTON a tale of ill-treatment and bad conduct by her husband, but no word that jealousy of Mr. BEECHER was involved in it. He brought his wife to the counsel, and between them they agreed that Mrs. TILTON might better not return to her husband.

On the 27th of December, BOWEN came to Mr. BEECHER bearing a summons from Mr. TILTON that he (Mr. BEECHER) should leave the pulpit and the City of Brooklyn, "for reasons explicitly known to him." Mr. BEECHER was amazed, and pronounced TILTON crazy. In the interview that followed BOWEN related to Mr. BEECHER many stories of TILTON'S immorality, and convinced him of their truth. On the strength of these, and shocked by TILTON'S demand for resignation, Mr. BEECHER advised BOWEN to dismiss TILTON from his employ. On thinking this over he felt some remorse for his conduct, and accused himself of having helped the ruin of a friend whom he may have wrongfully believed guilty of immorality, and who had long been loved by him. While in this frame of mind, he was visited by Mr. FRANK MOULTON, who told him that he must come immediately to see TILTON. He went, and when MOULTON had shut them up together, TILTON accused Mr. BEECHER of having betrayed his friendship, helped on his business ruin, alienated his wife's affections, undertaken to break up his home, and, finally, of having made improper advances to Mrs. TILTON, and Mr. TILTON produced what he alleged to be a copy—the only one existing, the original having been destroyed—of a confession to this effect by Mrs. TILTON. He then tore up this paper, and bade Mr. BEECHER go to Mrs. TILTON, at her home. Mr. BEECHER denies that there was any accusation by Mr. TILTON of anything worse than improper advances. Utterly bewildered, he left the house, accompanied by Mr. MOULTON: saw Mrs. TILTON, then very ill, in her room; obtained from her an admission that she had accused him to her husband of improper conduct; rebuked her; and demanded and received a written retraction. He then went back to Mr. MOULTON'S house, said little, and returned to his home. This was on the 30th of December. The next day he was again visited by MOULTON, who told him that TILTON knew of the retraction; that it had been itself in its turn retracted by Mrs. TILTON, and that there was no hope of peace or reconciliation but by the surrender of this document. At this interview Mr. MOULTON showed Mr. BEECHER a pistol, but does not seem to have threatened him with it. Mr. BEECHER surrendered the retraction made by Mrs. TILTON. Subsequent to Mr. MOULTON'S interview and recovery of Mrs. TILTON'S retraction, Mr. BEECHER says that he was very much confused and excited by the position in which he found himself. He attributed Mrs. TILTON'S conduct to undue affection for him. For this he blamed himself and his want of prudence and foresight. "I had a profound feeling," he says, "that I could bear any blame, and take any punishment, if that poor child could only merge from this cloud and be put back into the happiness from which I had been, if not the cause, yet the occasion of withdrawing her."

At this juncture Mr. MOULTON came again to see him, and succeeded in persuading him that the accusations against Mr. TILTON, on which he had based his advice as to a separation and as to his dismissal by BOWEN, were false. This point was pressed, until, says Mr. BEECHER, "I felt convicted of slander in its meanest form." He became the prey of intense remorse:

> "My old fellow-worker had been dispossessed of his eminent place and influence, and I had consoled it. His family had well-nigh been broken up, and I had advised it. His wife had been long sick and broken in health and body, and I, as I fully believed, had been the cause of all, by continuing that blind heedlessness and friendship which had beguiled her heart, and had roused her husband into a fury of jealousy."

He expressed his feelings in the strongest manner, and Mr. MOULTON, who claimed to be seeking an opportunity to bring about a reconciliation, took a memorandum of his language that he might communicate it to Mr. TILTON. This was the origin of what is known as Mr. BEECHER'S "confession." He signed at the bottom a few words stating that the paper was given in trust to MOULTON, but he did not read the paper or hear it read.

We shall not pursue in detail the remainder of Mr. BEECHER'S remarkable statement. We have heretofore pointed out that the letters quoted by Mr. TILTON as from Mr. BEECHER were the only evidence against him, and that they indicated some offense toward Mr. TILTON, and some cause of anguish and remorse on Mr. BEECHER'S part, that required explanation. Mr. BEECHER declares the offense to have been permitting Mrs. TILTON to fall in love with him on the one hand, and on the other the advice—based, as he thought when the letters were written, on error—in favor of a separation and in favor of the dismissal of TILTON by BOWEN. Added to this cause of anxiety was subsequently the dread that Mr. TILTON might publicly renew the charge of "improper advances," and ruin him. But Mr. BEECHER denies, by implication, that he ever contemplated suicide, and says that his allusions to expecting and desiring death were based on symptoms of apoplexy and paralysis, which he often had, and which had accustomed him to regard death as an always open door through which to escape from his cares and trouble.

This is Mr. BEECHER'S explanation. We cannot undertake to analyze it at the late hour at which it has reached us, or to endeavor to point out its strength and its weakness. It does not account for his conduct in a way that men of the world will generally accept as conclusive. It discloses a curious amount of moral cowardice and a great deal of irrational behavior. It reveals Mr. BEECHER'S character as entirely different from what it has generally been supposed to be. But we believe the impression will be general that, conceding Mr. BEECHER'S character to be what he paints it, his story is not inconsistent with innocence.

FOOD FOR BABES.

We have more than once referred to the sad record of the mortality among very young children in New-York. The deaths have been fewer in proportion this season than usual; but still the actual number is very large, and would seem to show that this City is the most unhealthy place in the world for children, excepting India for the children of European parents. Some of the causes of this infant mortality are not far to seek—crowded rooms, excessive heat, sudden changes of temperature, neglected drainage, accumulated offal, dirty streets, malaria—all of which are enemies to human life and health, and particularly to life and health in young children. But there is one cause which deserves far more consideration than it has received, and which, although removable at will, is, strange to say, probably the most irremovable of all, because it is rooted in the pride and prejudice of parents. This cause is the food on which most of these young children who die off so rapidly are brought up—should we not rather say brought down?

It is a fact clearly established by our vital statistics, and one to which we have previously called attention, that the mortality among young children in New-York is chiefly in the families of Irish and German emigrants, among whom occur eight-tenths of the deaths of children under ten years of age. And the living children of the Irish class at least of our population present an appearance which makes this excess of mortality among them not surprising. It is from no casual observation, but from a careful examination of them by thousands, that we are able to say with confidence that a more unhealthy, feeble, pithless class of people (if we may call such little children people) than these cannot be found in the country. They are pale and spare, but not with that paleness and spareness that is often accompanied by health, strength, and tenacious vitality. Their skins look sodden, their eyes dull, and their flesh has no firmness. They have plainly no stamina. This ought not to be so; for who is healthier and more robust than the Irish emigrant, male or female, who comes here in maturity? But not only the ruddiness, but the strength and health suddenly disappear in the second generation, and measurably among those who reach our shores in their early youth. This is particularly the case with girls. Boys do better, the reason of their superior health and strength being doubtless their open-air life, their constant exercise, and their freedom from those restraints which a desire to appear fine and genteel imposes upon girls. This desire is one of the curses of our day, and it operates even among people so poor that they are hardly able to provide their families with the necessaries of life.

The cause to which we have referred, of the deterioration in the children of the Irish emigrant, is owing to what he regards as an improvement in his condition. Brought up in a cabin with an open peat fire, (the cabin being as open as the fire,) he has a constant supply of pure air for his lungs, and his food is oat-meal and butter-milk and potatoes. Meat is a luxury of which he regards himself fortunate if he gets a small taste once a week. He gets some whisky, of which his wife takes now and then the least taste in life; for she gets no tea, or, at least, rates it as being as great a luxury as meat. Feeding thus, the Irishman and Irishwoman grow up healthy, robust, and ruddy. But once in this country, no more oat-meal and buttermilk for them; it is "mate" and "tay." No house-keeper need be told how the ordinary Irish servant scorns all solids but the former, and all fluids (brandy and wine excepted) but the latter. One of these "helps" unmeet complaining that she didn't have "mate" three times a day, and being reminded, in reply, that she did not get meat three times in the week at home, promptly replied: "Sure, and isn't it to get it ivery day that I came to this counthry?" This presented the truth of the case in a compact form. These people wish to eat here not what is the best and most nourishing food for them, but what they could not get at home. Meat and tea are to them the outward and visible signs of their better condition. Oat-meal, than which there is in the world no better food, they particularly scorn, and what is eaten by their masters and mistresses at breakfast, and by their masters' and mistresses' children in the nursery with relish, they cast aside as refuse in the kitchen. They have a like contempt for fish, and for somewhat the same reason.

Now, the worst of all this is that these foolish people feed their children upon just what they eat themselves. The daily food of ninety-nine in a hundred of the children of Irish emigrants in this City, we may say in this country, is meat, tea, and bread, and when the first cannot be obtained, the last two. We know of one case in which an Irish mother, a cook, took away her child from the Nursery because of her dissatisfaction with its treatment, and one cause of her complaint was that the child "got no tay," the child being a girl of four years old! In other cases we have learned by direct testimony of parents in this class that the habitual food of their children under ten years of age, boys and girls, is bread and tea, and meat when they can get it. Now, when we consider what a poor, innutricious compound the bread which is to be bought of the average New-York baker—a foggy substance which makes eating it much like filling one's belly with the east wind—when, setting aside the monstrous unfitness of tea of any sort for young children, and the havoc it must make with their nerves and their digestion, we also consider that the tea they do get is green tea, or oolong, drawn so strong that it would tan leather; and when we finally consider that the meat they get is almost always fried, and fried, too, until all the juice and nourishment is tormented out of it, can we be surprised that these children have sodden faces and puny bodies, and that they die by the hundred every week? What else could we look for, given such conditions of life? Nothing in physiology is more certain than that such food can produce only feeble, unhealthy bodies. It is to this point that our hygienic missionaries must address themselves, if they would stay the mortality among children which makes our vital statistics frightful. The question ought to be settled so that no mother would dare to defy nature; and it might be settled easily by taking a hundred children and bringing them up from the breast on oat-meal and buttermilk. But where to get the children!—except in some asylum or other public institution, where the conditions of life are all adverse—for the mothers would resist the trial as an attempt to degrade their offspring. Social pride is the Moloch before which they offer their weekly hecatomb of infants.

ECHOES FROM TEXAS.

The people of Texas are not wholly satisfied with themselves. They welcomed the nomination of Judge COKE to the office of Governor as the dawn of a new era. They rejoiced at the fact that they were likely to be freed from anything like a Republican administration. They were ecstatic over the abolition of the State Police, and exulted at the influx of immigrants from Alabama and Georgia. When the election came, and Judge COKE triumphantly took his seat in the Executive Chamber, the Democratic press of the State was jubilant. One would have imagined, to judge from the utterances of the Conservatives, that they had suddenly been freed from a long reign of anarchy, and that they were about to enter upon an epoch of law and order.

Some months have elapsed, and the Conservatives are no longer thoroughly enthusiastic over the results of their triumph. The papers are filled with accounts of murders, riots, and "difficulties" of every description. Law and order do not thrive under the present Administration as well as they did when the Republicans were in power. The bad reputation which Texas had gained before the war as the home of violence, mob-law, and the vendetta, had done the great Commonwealth much harm, and those who desire her prosperity are sorry to see a return to these evils, which had been almost wholly annihilated under the firm hand of the Republican predecessor of the present Governor. The elder residents of the State have been astonished to see how speedily the old condition of society has been re-established, now that some of the wholesome restraints which were imposed during the reconstruction régime have been abolished. They ascribe this revival of lawlessness to a variety of causes, but omit to mention among them the lack of good laws, and a proper enforcement of such laws as they have. They are not quite sure that they were wise in hastily undoing all that the Republicans had done; and are beginning to appeal to Gov. COKE to adopt the summary measures for the suppression of crime which he promised when he was "before the people."

The adoption of these measures is imperative, since, under COKE, there have been five crimes where there was one under DAVIS. A single number of a Texan paper issued this month contains accounts of four brutal murders, two affrays, each of which will result in the death of one of the contestants, and a variety of criminal items which show that there is an utter contempt for law among the populations of many of the counties. The carrying of concealed weapons, which was so expressly forbidden by the Republican officials, has either been extensively resumed, or many people go openly armed, and use their revolvers and rifles on small provocation. The German immigrants do not seem to aid in swelling the catalogue of crimes, and have thus far been exempt from slaughter, probably because they abstain from the use of whisky and keep in colonies by themselves. But the immigrants from the old Cotton States have certainly added an element of lawlessness to the Texan population, and stern measures are needed to teach them restraint. Gov. COKE'S friends apologize for his inaction by saying that he has not at his disposal money enough to employ agents for the suppression of the crime so rampant in many sections of the State. If this be true the Democrats are entirely to blame, since they have the whole control of the Government in their hands, and will doubtless keep it for nearly four years to come.

We cannot believe that Gov. COKE will persist in a policy of inaction. The material interests of Texas are so important that they should not be checked by inefficient government. The State has money enough and intelligence enough within its limits to provide for the protection of society against desperadoes, and certainly ought to have respect enough for the outside world's opinion to make the universal carrying and use of deadly weapons illegal. So long as every individual is allowed to take the law into his own hands, there will never be efficient courts and secure jails in the State The same Democratic papers which rejoiced over Judge COKE'S accession to power are now giving him strong hints that his administration will be unsavory if he does not manage to secure the apprehension of criminals and encourage sheriffs and lawyers to do their duty. In one county the forces of the United States Marshal were recently attacked and a murderer, whom they were taking to Arkansas, was taken away from them. We do not like to believe the assertion of some journals that the Governor countenanced this high-handed proceeding. We prefer rather to think that he has himself been as much astonished as have the friends of Texas throughout the country at the new outburst of crime which marks the first half year of Democratic Government in the "Empire State of the Southwest." If he is an honest man he will fulfill the promises made before his election, even in the face of formidable opposition. Texas has gained so much in the last few years that she cannot afford to lose it all now through the stupidity of the Democrats of the old régime, who were so vindictive against the outgoing Republicans that they would not retain even the good measures which they left behind them.

DISHONEST POLITICAL CRITICISM.

It is so easy to find fault with public men that it is not surprising that the opposition press finds its strongest hold in "pitching into" Republicans in office. One of the opposition newspapers of this City, conspicuous for its reckless and random criticism, is a good example of that sort of journalism which considers the private character of everybody connected with the Administration fair game. The family of the President are not exempt from being held up to public execration for the crime of being the sons and daughters of the Chief Magistrate. A change in the Cabinet is made an immediate occasion for the circulation of baseless and malignant rumors concerning reported dissensions, heart-burnings, and feuds among the constitutional advisers of the President. Whatever is done, or is not done, there is a continual yelp of disapprobation from that portion of the press which seems to esteem a kind and manly word of commendation of an opponent a sign of weakness.

A very good illustration of this sort of perversity was afforded the other day by the talk that was made about the alleged delay of the War Department to complete the plans for military buildings at Loupe Fork, Nebraska. As that region of the Platte Valley has been devastated by grasshoppers, it was thought desirable that the impoverished settlers should be employed to do the work needed, so far as compatible with the duty of the War Department under the law. Gen. ORD, commanding the department, forwarded the needed estimates and plans on the 1st of August; and because it was not at once announced that his recommendations had been approved, it was straightway trumpeted abroad that the whole matter had been indefinitely postponed on account of the absence of the Secretary of War from Washington, and that the buildings in question would not be put up until another Summer. There were tears for the poor settlers who had been cruelly deprived of a chance to earn a crust to keep themselves from starvation, and abuse for the pleasure-loving official whose junketing must be placed before his duty. But it so happens, as we saw yesterday by an Associated Press dispatch, that the reception, examination, approval, and return of Gen. ORD'S plans and estimates and recommendations—involving an expenditure of $40,000—were all attended to and disposed of inside of a week. There was no delay on account of the Secretary's absence. On the contrary, recognizing the importance of expedition in the matter, he ordered that the case be made special.

This may not be a very important affair altogether; but the thoughtless and windy critics who hasten to circulate a misrepresentation like this have the satisfaction of knowing that they have compelled a worthy officer to authorize an explanation. According to the new school of journalism, one may call a man a thief or a libertine, since he retains the privilege of coming out in a card and denying it over his own name—in another newspaper. This, however, is exactly the sort of dishonest criticism in which so many newspapers excel. The public business does not suffer because some of the members of the Cabinet take the same liberty of Summer vacations that other men have. But it pleases the dishonest critics to say that it does; and when facts fail it is easy to invent falsehoods. The Secretary of War, for example, remained at his post all of last Summer. This year he has been away for a few days, always within ready call by telegraph; and behold what a mountain of misrepresentation is made out of a little material!

THE SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY AT HARTFORD, CONN.—PAPERS READ.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 13.—The association met in general session this morning, and after reconsidering the vote of yesterday upon a portion of the new constitution, finally referred the whole matter to the Standing Committee, who will report next Monday. The proposition to organize a permanent subscription for chemistry and kindred branches was also referred to the committee. The general session adjourned, and the two sections immediately met for scientific work.

The following papers were read during the day:

In Section A—Mathematics, Physics, and Chemistry. First, "The Nitrogen of the Soil," by Henry P. Armsby; second, "On the Rainfall in the United States in Relation to the Solar Spots," by John Brocklesby; third, "Differential Measurements of Solar Temperature," by Prof. S. P. Langley; fourth, "The Velocity of Primitive Modulations," by Pliny Earl Chase; fifth, "The Distribution of the Poles of Certain Nebulæ," by Cleveland Abbe; sixth, "The Exhibition of a Combined Collimator and Personal Equation Machine, with a notice of the results obtained with it," by Wm. A. Rogers; seventh, ——; eighth, "The Relation Between the Barometric Gradiant and the Velocity of the Wind," (45 m.) by Wm. Ferrel.

Section B—Geology and Natural History: First, "The Lobster," by W. W. Wheildon; second, "On the Fauna of the Middle States," by A. S. Packard, Jr.; third, "Change by Gradual Modification not the Universal Law," by Thomas Meehan; fourth, ——; fifth, ——; sixth, "Cremation Among the North American Indians," by John L. Leconte; seventh, ——; eighth, "Glacial Phenomena in the Sierra Nevada," by John Muir; ninth, ——; tenth, "Botanical Observations," (twenty minutes,) by Wm. H. Seaman.

During the afternoon a party of geologists visited the cliffs at Rocky Hill, and the new site of Trinity College. In the evening a reception was given to the members of the association by the officers and managers of the Insane Retreat.

FOREIGN NOTES.

At one of the Australian race meetings last May a handicap did so much credit to its framer, that four horses ran a dead heat for the first place.

A large specimen of the torpedo electric ray has been safely lodged in one of the tanks of the Brighton Aquarium. It is one of the largest of this rare fish that have ever been exhibited.

A Roman dispatch says the statement that the German Emperor will visit Italy is confirmed, but up to the present no date has been fixed. It will probably take place in September.

M. Rochefort, the escaped Communist, visited Oxford lately, accompanied by half a dozen friends; but at Balliol College he was recognized, and had to beat a hasty retreat out of the city.

A special telegram from Venice states that a bust of Charles Albert, by Ferrari, has just been unveiled before the civil and military authorities, and placed next to that of Dante, in the Ducal Palace.

Advices from the west coast of Africa are very satisfactory. The King of Ashantee has paid another sum of $6,000 on account of the indemnity, and there is every prospect of a good and safe trade being opened up with the interior.

Proposals have been made by England to the leading powers of Europe for the conclusion of an international convention providing regulations for the uniform treatment in all countries of Captains of vessels concerned in collisions with other vessels.

Experiments are being made by the Balloon Committee at Woolwich, to ascertain the best means of inflating a ballon on a field of battle. The special object of these inquiries is to introduce an aeronautical system of reconnoitering, or of taking observations during action.

It is now definitely stated by the English papers that the object of the concentration of the British fleet at Panama is that it is to proceed thence to one of the ports of Guatemala to enforce prompt payment of £20,000 in compensation for the outrage on Consul Magee.

An important step has been recently made toward the more perfect elucidation of the topographical and archæological history of ancient Rome by the complete uncovering of the Forum, the true dimensions and exact site of which have hitherto remained a matter of discussion.

It is announced by a French paper that 200 persons recently lost their lives in the little village of Azagra, in Navarre. A violent storm detached enormous blocks of rock from the mountains and destroyed sixty-four houses. Only fourteen of their occupants survived when taken from the ruins.

The other day, a pupil in one of the Dumfries seminaries was awarded a volume of Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, for proficiency in writing. The teacher has had the volume thrown back on his hands with the note: "I return the volume, as I consider it rather antiquated for a prize in this advanced age."

A return has been issued showing the number of dogs registered in Ireland in the year 1873, and the receipts and expenditure under the Dog Regulation act of 1865. The total number of dogs registered was 302,307; the amount of license duty received was £30,230, and after payment of £12,039 for expenses incurred in the administration of the act, the surplus of £18,191 was paid over to the counties, towns, and townships.

Lieut. Cameron, R. N., is succeeding in his African expedition. He has pushed on alone, in spite of difficulties arising from the disturbed state of the country, to Ujiji. Thence he has sent home a valuable set of observations. During March and April he intended to explore and survey Lake Taganyika, and when he had completed this work he was in May to continue his journey to the westward across the Manyuema country to the Lualaba.

It seems that the natives of India, in the famine-stricken districts, have been so well fed that they for a long time doubted that there had been any famine at all. At the beginning, an officer of the Government said that if they lost they would be visited with severe penalties, and if they won the very existence of the famine would be denied. His words came true; but it appears now that the illusion has been dispelled, and the natives now believe that the Government has done what no other Government could have done for them.

The Glasgow *Herald* points out a new danger, against which farmers and cattle-breeders should be warned. A heifer died suddenly under mysterious circumstances. A post-mortem examination discovered the fact that the animal had been feeding on the fragments of rifle-bullets, and had actually been poisoned by the action of the lead, a dozen pounds of which were found in his stomach. The beast had been grazing near the ground where the butts of the Fourth and Seventh Stirlingshire Rifle Volunteers are erected.

A French paper considers that the Brussels Conference is more likely to injure than to benefit mankind. And with regard to the Berlin proposal, that journalists should be treated as prisoners of war, it suggests that they ought rather to be forbidden access to head-quarters and to the lines. "That," it continues to observe, "is the only way in which irreparable misfortunes can be avoided, and at the same time that the tragedy of war shall be protected from the frivolities and dangerous indiscretions of reporting transforming itself, voluntarily or not, into espionage."

The French Government has recently voted the sum necessary for the formation of a great inland sea in Algeria, 190 miles long by 30 broad, to the south of Biskra. It is thought by the *Revue des Deux Mondes* that the result of this measure will be a great improvement of the climate in the interior, a great addition to the facilities for inland transport, and the introduction of commerce and civilization into the very heart of Africa. The estimated cost is only fifteen millions of francs, and the engineering difficulties, after the experience gained during the construction of the Suez Canal, would be inconsiderable.

The deepest mine in Cornwall is Dolcoath, now about 720 yards from the surface. The workmen descend and ascend by means of man-engines, and Capt. Josiah Thomas, the manager, as an illustration of the healthy condition of the workings, states that one man has been working in the mine for forty years. During all that time he has lived at Connor Downs, a distance of five miles from the mine, so that he has been walking ten miles per day in addition to his labor, and a calculation which Capt. Thomas has made shows that this man has, during his forty years' work, walked 120,000 miles, which is equal to a journey five times round the earth, or half the distance to the moon.

As a remarkable cricket experience it is worthy of mention that in a match played on Woolwich Common lately, between the Royal Artillery and the Oxford Harlequins, two days were occupied in the capture of fifteen wickets only, whose contributions amounted in the aggregate to the astounding number of 859 runs, which gives the extraordinary average of 57.4 per wicket. Three of the gentlemen engaged made very large individual scores, viz.: Mr. Frank Crawford, of the Royal Artillery, who amassed 171 in rare form, and Messrs. Ottaway and H. E. Bull, of Oxford University notoriety, who respectively scored 123 and 122. Despite the large total of the Royal Artillery (437) the Harlequins beat them, with five wickets to spare.

An extraordinary hail-storm, which recently occurred, is thus described by Mr. Herbert Millington, of King Edward's School, Broomgrove: In a few minutes the ground was four or five inches deep in ice, much of which (twenty-four hours afterward) was lying in thick, white patches under north walls. Green-houses were utterly wrecked; nearly fifty window-panes were broken in King Edward's School, and the garden was utterly destroyed. The strongest shrubs were materially damaged. Even aloes had their thick, leathery leaves pierced and shredded by the hail. The storm was confined to very narrow limits. Its area did not exceed 1,000 by 500 yards.

A movement, which is not the less strong because hitherto it has been rather of a covert than of an open nature, is going on in Germany, the object of which is to effect the centralization of German art in the capital of German Imperial power. Berlin, say the instigators of this movement, is the only fitting place for the exhibition and gathering together of the art treasures of Germany, since within its precincts are centred the political power and life of the German Empire. In conformity with this craving for central unification, Munich is threatened with the loss of all that Cornelius and Kaulbach achieved for her, and the Bavarian Chambers, indifferent to the reputation of her art schools, grant on political grounds, withholding the funds necessary for the erection of the contemplated school of design at Munich.

CUBA.

ANOTHER DECREE FROM THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

THE FINANCES—TAXATION—THE LOTTERY—CROPS—YELLOW FEVER—GOLD, &C.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Aug. 8, 1874.

Another decree from the Governor General, dated the 6th inst., relative to the cancellation of Spanish Bank notes collected for the ten per cent. very extraordinary tax upon profits and incomes, levied by the decree of 28th April last. The preamble of this decree, which may be considered the amplification and complement of that of the 28th April, recurs to the fifth article of that decree, which determined that the Board of the Treasury Debt should order the public burning of the Spanish Bank notes collected on account of the ten per cent. tax, and now orders that the different ayuntamientos, or city councils of the island, after deducting three per cent., at the most, for the cost of collection, shall weekly destroy the notes, in the manner to be determined by the direction of the Spanish Bank. The articles of the decree proceed to mark out the course to be observed until the moment in which the Director General of Finance, the Central Auditor, the Executive Committee, the Secretary and Controller of the Board of the Debt, and a committee from the Spanish Bank, shall solemnly meet in the court-yard of the old Custom-house, where the equally solemn ceremony of drawing the prizes of the Havana lottery takes place, and there, in presence of the public, and, if need be, with its intervention, shall proceed to recount, and then place the packages of notes into a wire cage, and allow the same to be consumed by fire to ashes. A full report of the solemnity, signed and countersigned, will then be remitted to the Treasury, and a copy preserved in the archives of the Junta of the Debt, where are kept the records of the public burnings of half a million at a time, which took place on April 6 and June 1 of last year.

GOVERNMENT IMPECUNIOSITY.

Owing to the reduced state of the Treasury, the Government is very backward in paying its officials. Army officers, notably, have sometimes two and three months' pay due them, and that part of it which is allowed them in gold is paid in bank notes, but not at market quotations, but at an arbitrary rate fixed by the Government. Many who depend upon their bare pay for support often suffer in consequence of the dilatoriness of the Government. The collection of the ten per cent. tax upon profits and incomes the Government is very anxious should be effected for the first semi-annual payment during the months of August and September, so far as regards the tax to be collected upon real and personal estate, industry, commerce, and the arts and sciences. Regarding the tax to be collected on salaries, that will be done monthly, as well on those of the public officials as of private companies, the latter amounts to be retained by the heads and principals of establishments, &c., to be paid over when called upon by the Government collector. The amounts thus collected are to be turned over to the Spanish Bank or its branches, subject to the disposal of the Executive Committee of the Board of the Debt. Reports are to be made weekly. These amounts will be finally disposed of in the manner already set forth in the decree of the 6th, and are intended to cancel thereby an equal amount of the public debt. All the journals of Madrid speak in enthusiastic terms of the voluntary and patriotic sacrifice made by the representatives of the wealth of this island to pay a tax of five per cent. on their capital, in addition to the already onerous burden of taxation they support, in order to raise funds to carry on the war in Cuba and defray its expenses, and relieve the economic situation of the island.

MORE TROOPS.

Perhaps this sacrifice, or the offer of it, has quickened the patriotism of their brothers in Spain, and been conducive to hasten the measures taken for the sending of 12,000 troops from Spain to reinforce the army in Cuba. On Monday last the Captain General received a telegram from the Colonial Minister, that the Ministerial Council had resolved to send by next October 12,000 men, organized into separate companies, with their staff of officers complete. This intelligence has been received with great satisfaction, as a proof that the General in Chief of the island is determined to conduct the operations of the Winter campaign with energy, and put down the insurrection. Concha's assertion, then, is soon forgotten, that he will find in Cuba alone the resources necessary to wipe out the insurrection. The *Diario*, in mentioning the beneficial effects of this telegram, and the reinforcements to arrive from Spain, who will relieve the volunteers in the field, and allow them to return to their original duty of garrisoning the fortifications and towns, says: "The country has hastened to offer to the Government abundant money resources; and the Government, wisely and patriotically putting the integrity of the nation before the civil strife, sends us real soldiers, taken from the ranks of the army and the depots of conscripts. What more do we need to re-establish, very soon, peace throughout our territory? We need general co-operation, that co-operation of which we have so often spoken; for, besides giving immense moral force to the Government, it makes each soldier in the field worth three. We need—and we cannot too often repeat it—that all who are anxious that the Island of Cuba should continue to be Spanish, shall not put off for to-morrow what can be done to-day, for each day of delay costs us many millions, tears, and much blood."

THE CASINO ESPANOL.

On Sunday last a general meeting of the members of the Casino Español took place at that institution, to listen to the reading of the annual report, and to proceed to the election of the members to compose the Board of Direction for the ensuing year. This is an operation which is generally conducted with a degree of excitement and as much importance as if the fate of the nation depended upon the result. The elections resulted this year in the re-election of Don Julian De Zulueta as President, and Don Manuel Calvo, now in Spain, as Vice President. The vote was a close one, Zulueta obtaining but two majority, and Calvo but seven. This fact, added to a disturbance created by a member asserting that the urns, or ballot-boxes, were being tampered with, and the knowledge that strenuous efforts were made to elect other parties, and that several persons whose names were on the ballots and are deservedly popular, and were voted for largely, were not returned as elected, gives rise to the suspicion that the elections were not so fairly conducted as might have been. One of the recent officers, or rather employes, of the Casino was removed for having exercised undue influence in distributing ballots, &c. In conversation with a member I learned that the defeated party was considered the radical, Spanish-at-all-costs, and eminently patriotic party, disposed favorably toward the five per cent. tax on capital and sacrifices of every kind to preserve Cuba to Spain; whereas the party who are in power consists of the wealthy and moneyed magnates of the island, conservatives who are willing the present situation should continue for a while longer, gold go higher, into the clouds if need be, so that they can succeed in grinding off one or two more crops, and swell out their already bursting pockets. This state of affairs will eventually lead to a serious split in Spanish interests. The fact cannot be denied, the Casino Español wields an immense influence over the affairs of this island, and is felt throughout its length, while it is not idle in intrigues in Spain to accomplish its ends, and in its intercourse with the superior authorities it is almost dictatorial in tone. In every important public measure or manifestation it has a say, and generally a pretty strong one.

INSURGENT INTRIGUES.

It is reported that Col. J. M. Macias, of the Cuban Army, is now in London, and has held frequent conferences with Messrs. Sickles, Hughes, and Chesson. The Spaniards fear the results of these intrigues, and think that Macias has been sent by the insurgents as a Commissioner to the foreign powers.

The inhabitants of the small town of Pinar del Rio are overjoyed at a lucky turn of Dame Fortune's wheel. The capital prize of $100,000 in the last drawing of the Havana lottery has been drawn there between two priests, a lady, a billiard-marker, and a negro, who had purchased the different pieces of the ticket. What a commentary on luck! The crops in that part of the country promise very well for next season, on account of the frequent and refreshing showers of rain.

AMUSEMENTS.

For amusements in Havana, we now have occasional performances of pantomimic and spectacular Summer pieces at the Tacon and Albisu Theatres, where the audiences fan themselves and swelter during the performances, and try to take an interest in the fortunes and fates of a "Blue Pigeon" or a "Golden Ring." In the musical line, we have fortnightly concerts given at the Marianao, a Summer resort of the Havanese, at the "Glorieta," which is a large sort of Summer-house building, very open and cool, where every Saturday night balls are given and attended by the best society of Havana. The concerts are managed by two local musicians—Cervantes, a pianist, who several years ago took the grand prize at the Paris Conservatoire, and Vandergucht, an able violinist, and are well attended by the *élite* of Havana. The novelty consists of taking the cars and going ten miles to attend a fashionable watering-place concert, returning home in crowded cars during the small hours, and being at the mercy of insolent and exorbitant coachmen. But it is the fashion, and, in a musical point of view, "*Le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle.*"

The weather in Havana this year is quite warm. His Excellency the Captain General intends to retire to his Summer residence at the end of the Pasco Tacon—the Quinta de los Molinos. He expects his daughter, the Countess de Torreon, from Spain, to pass the Winter with him.

The Spanish steam-ship of war Francisco de Borja has left on a cruise.

Yellow fever is increasing among the shipping in the harbor.

Gold to-day is somewhere between 130 and 140, but all quotations of this commodity are nominal.

THE AUSTIN RIOT.

THE AFFAIR GROSSLY EXAGGERATED—NEGROES DEPRECATING VIOLENCE.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 13.—The men who went to Austin returned to-day, satisfied that the Austin riot was almost as much a fiasco as that at Somerville, and that the reports from there had been much exaggerated. During the entire disturbance only one negro was killed, and no white man even wounded. Only one store was sacked by the negroes during the time they had possession of the place. Seventeen of the leaders, or rather more boisterous ones, were arrested and confined in jail to await trial.

As the troops from Austin were coming up the river on the steamer St. Genevive they fired off their guns in passing Fort Pickering, when a stray shot struck Mrs. Bishop in the arm inflicting a painful wound.

The colored men of this city are holding a mass-meeting to-night for the purpose of passing resolutions in regard to the recent disturbances at Austin and Somerville, deprecating all violence and conflict between the races.

CANADA.

SEVERE THUNDER-STORM — HOUSES FIRED BY LIGHTNING.

QUEBEC, Aug. 13.—A heavy thunder-storm passed over this city last night. The lightning flashes were incessant and the thunder loud, sharp, and continuous. Several places were struck by lightning, among them the residences of Judge Stuart and Andrew Thomson. The residence of the latter was totally destroyed.

THE OTTAWA CITY HALL SET ON FIRE—A MAN KILLED.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 13.—A severe thunder-storm passed over here last night. The City Hall was fired by lightning, but the flames were soon extinguished. The houses in low localities and underground apartments in stores and dwellings were flooded. A man on a raft was killed by the lightning.

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—1 A. M.—Over New-England the pressure will increase, with north and east winds, and partly cloudy, cool weather.

Over the Middle States and lower lake region generally, higher barometer and lower temperature, north-east to south-east winds and clear or partly cloudy weather.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	66°	74°	3:30 P. M.	67°	86°
6 A. M.	66°	73°	6 P. M.	67°	81°
9 A. M.	68°	76°	9 P. M.	69°	73°
12 M.	70°	82°	12 P. M.	66°	71°

Average temperature yesterday.......77°
Average temperature corresponding date last year. 67⅛°

YACHTING.

THE NEWBURG REGATTA POSTPONED.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 13.—There were thirty-three entries for the Newburg Bay regatta to-day, of which twenty-six started. The wind was very light until 4 o'clock, when a squall came up. When the boats arrived at the upper end of the course they could not find the stake-boat, and, under those circumstances, the regatta was brought to an end. It was afterward found that the stake-boat had been driven ashore in the squall. The judges then ordered a postponement of the regatta until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. In the squall a sail-boat was capsized, and one man had a narrow escape from drowning.

THE AMERICAN FLAG IN ECUADOR.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—A dispatch received at the Navy Department from Capt. W. K. Mayo, of the United States ship Omaha, announces his arrival at Payta, Peru, on the 14th of July from Guayaquil. At that place the ship was received with every courtesy, visits having been made by the General commanding the armies, the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the province. The Lieutenant Governor placed a dispatch steamer at the disposal of the officers of the Omaha, and a Colonel of artillery was detailed to take them to Puebla Neuva, the terminus of the first railroad, now being built in Ecuador under Mr. McClellan, from Troy, N. Y. An excursion was made on the road as far as Milardo, a village of 3,000 inhabitants, the car being decorated with the flag. It was the first time those people had seen our American flag, and they held it in almost excessive veneration, having been taught to believe it was the emblem of prosperity, comfort, and of all that makes life on this earth good, profitable and happy.

THE TURF.

THIRD DAY OF THE SARATOGA RACES.

THE BEST DAY'S RACING OF THE SEASON—WANDERER MAKES THE SECOND BEST TIME ON RECORD — KING BOLT AND MADGE THE OTHER WINNERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Thursday, Aug. 13, 1874.

The racing association is certainly in ill luck, for the weather works against them, in a pecuniary point of view, with discouraging persistency. Last night it began raining about 11 o'clock, but not sufficiently to injure the track. This morning broke cloudy, and heavy masses hung on the horizon, threatening every moment to discharge their contents. This unpromising prospect deterred many from making a trip to the course, but the programme was so enticing that nearly two thousand people assembled to witness what proved to be the grandest day's racing of the season. The track was in splendid condition, and the time made in each of the three contests on the card was wonderfully fast. In the first event, the sweepstakes for two-year olds, three-quarters of a mile, the favorite, King Bolt, won, after a brilliant finish with Rhadamanthus, in 1:17. The second affair, a dash of a mile and an eighth, for three-year olds, upset the calculations of the posted division, and the lucky McDaniel won the prize with Madge, beating the favorites easily in the fast time of 1:57¼, equaling the time of Experience Oaks two years ago over the same course. The greatest race of the day, however, was the dash of two miles and a quarter, for all ages, which brought out Wanderer, Katie Pease, Jack Frost, Fellowcraft, and Galway. The race created the greatest excitement, and Wanderer proved his title of being one of the swiftest horses on the turf to-day. He made the pace for himself after going the first quarter of a mile, and ran the distance in 4:00½, which stands next to Harry Bassett's time in his memorable contest with Longfellow. He ran the mile and three-quarters in 3:07, which equals the fastest time on record for that distance. The owners of Wanderer have been waiting for this opportunity to show the horse. He has been entered in several races here, but as he will not run on a heavy track they have been obliged to withdraw him. The particulars of the several events are as follows:

THE SWEEPSTAKES FOR TWO-YEAR-OLDS.

The proceedings of the day began with the sweepstakes for two-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile. This had closed with thirty-four nominations, out of which the following six were declared as starters: A. Belmont's ch. c. Babylon and blk. c. Rhadamanthus, H. P. McGrath's br. c. Calvin, Hunter & Travers' b. c. King Bolt, Rice & Merrill's b. c. Volcano, and Stringfield & Co.'s gr. c. Enlister. The speculation on the result of the contest was very heavy, the respective backers of the Hunter & Travers and Belmont stables putting out their money freely. Calvin was to carry a five-pound penalty, but notwithstanding this there was a large party quietly taking the great odds against him. The track, however, was in such excellent order that the King Bolt party felt confident that he could not lose the race, and he brought about even money against the field, as will be seen by the quotations:

King Bolt	$100	$140	$100
Rhadamanthus	40	60	40
Calvin	20	35	25
Volcano	25	25	25
Enlister	15	20	25
Total	$200	$280	$215

At the last moment Babylon was withdrawn.

THE RACE.

The distance being three-quarters of a mile the youngsters were sent into the shute or extra stretch running down behind the judges' stand, and into the regular track at the half-mile pole. King Bolt and Calvin were very fractious, and delayed the start considerably. Two efforts were made to get away, but the third attempt succeeded, with Rhadamanthus in the lead, Calvin second. As they ran down the shute Calvin shot away and passed Rhadamanthus, getting about two lengths in the lead. When they turned into the regular track, at the half mile pole, Calvin was in the run a length and a half in front of Rhadamanthus, who was the same distance before King Bolt, who was leading Volcano a length, Enlister a length in the rear. When running round the lower turn, Rhadamanthus made a grand effort, and was soon on even terms with Calvin, while King Bolt closed up to within a length of them. Thus they reached the three-quarter pole, and began to struggle up the homestretch. When they reached the furlong-pole, Rhadamanthus had taken the lead, and King Bolt came with a rush into the second place, while Calvin gave it up, and Volcano, under the influence of the whip and spur, ran into third place, and for a moment looked dangerous. A little further on, however, he was gone, and the race lay between Rhadamanthus and King Bolt, who were now head and head. The struggle between them was very fine, but within thirty yards of the stand Rhadamanthus shortened his stride and King Bolt had him beaten. He came to the front and won a good race by a length in 1:17. Rhadamanthus was six lengths before Volcano, third, a length and a half ahead of Calvin, while Enlister was beaten off a long distance.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—Sweepstakes for two-year olds; $100 entrance, half forfeit, with $700 added; second horse to save his stake; winners of $1,000, 5 pounds; of $1,500, 7 pounds; of $2,000 10 pounds extra; three-quarters of a mile; value to winner $2,600.

Hunter & Travers' b. c. King Bolt, by Lexington, out of imp. Ethan Lass 1
A. Belmont's blk. c. Rhadamanthus, by imp. Leamington, out of Nemesis 2
Rice & Merrill's b. c. Volcano, by Vandal, out of Iodine. 3
H. P. McGrath's b. c. Calvin, by Tipperary, out of Lucy Fowler, five pounds extra 4
Stringfield & Co.'s gr. c. Enlister, by Enquirer, out of Crownlet 5

Time—1:17.

THE MILE AND AN EIGHTH.

The second race was a dash of a mile and an eighth for three-year olds, colts to carry 100 pounds, and fillies and geldings 95 pounds, with allowances to beaten maidens. This brought out a field of nine horses, viz.: W. Cottrill's b. g. Bay Rum, Joseph Donahue's ch. c. Botany Bay, three years; John Coffee's br. f. Ida Wells, Oden Bowie's b. c. Picolo, T. G. Moore's b. g. O'Neil, Thos. Puryear's b. c. Grinstead, D. McDaniel's ch. f. Madge, and b. f., by Red Dick, out of Etta Shippen, and A. Belmont's b. f. Countess. Out of such a field it was a difficult matter for any person to pick the winner, although the knowing ones settled upon Grinstead, and he became a heavy favorite at the following rates:

Grinstead	$650	$750	$400
Countess	230	240	205
Picolo	110	150	45
Madge, Red Dick filly	75	110	85
O'Neil, Bay Rum, Botany Bay, Ida Wells	170	200	155

THE RACE.

The lot were taken down to the furlong pole, midway of the homestretch, and after three false attempts they were sent on their journey to a magnificent start, the lot being stretched across the track. Grinstead was on his stride the quickest, and came past the stand a length in front of O'Neil, who was leading the Red Dick filly half a length; two lengths behind came Picolo, leading the ruck. As they rushed round the turn Grinstead forced the pace and was two lengths ahead of the Red Dick filly, who had passed O'Neil, and was leading him a length, Picolo being fourth. Going along the backstretch, Grinstead got further away, and rushing the pace to his own detriment. He opened a way four lenghts, and in the meantime Countess ran out of the ruck and, passing the Red Dick filly, assumed third position, while O'Neil was second. When they had reached the half-mile pole, Grinstead was four lengths in advance of Countess, who was leading O'Neil half a length. Three lengths behind the latter came Picolo, and the ruck followed close upon. When they began the journey Countess was sent for the race, and, amid great cheering, she parted company with O'Neil and reached the favorite's tail. O'Neil was third, four lengths away, followed closely by the others. Without change they reached the three-quarter pole and turned up the homestretch. The race was a hot one, and Countess closed at every stride upon the favorite, getting at his saddle-girth at the furlong pole. The spectators were only matching these two, who apparently had the race to themselves, but Madge, who was not observed, came with a rush on the extreme outside up from the rear, and astonished everyone by rushing to the front like a flash, while the other two were whipping vigorously. Madge passed the goal a winner by three lengths, in the fast time of 1:57¼. Countess beat Grinstead a length for second place, Ida Wells, Picolo, and O'Neil coming in together.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $500, for three-year olds; colts, 100 pounds; fillies and geldings, 95 pounds; beaten maidens allowed 5 pounds; winners this year of any single race amounting to $1,000, 7 pounds extra; one mile and an eighth.

D. McDaniel's ch. f. Madge, by imp. Australian, out of Alabama, 95 pounds. Clark 1
A. Belmont's b. f. Countess, by Kentucky, out of Lady Blessington, 95 pounds 2
Thos. Puyear & Co.'s b. c. Grinstead, by Gilroy, out of Sister to Ruric, 100 pounds 3
Jno. Coffee's br. f. Ida Wells, by imp. Leamington, out of Jessamine Porter, 90 pounds 0
W. Cottrill's b. g. Bay Rum, by Baywood, out of Goneril, 97 pounds 0
J. Donahue's ch. c. Botany Bay, 3 years, by Australian, out of Bonnet, 95 pounds. Donahue 0
Oden Bowie's b. c. Picolo, by Concord, out of Mandina, 100 pounds. Swim 0
D. McDaniel's b. f. by Red Dick, out of Etta Shippen, 90 pounds 0
T. G. Moore's b. c. O'Neil, by Lightning, out of Zingara, 92 pounds 0

Time—1:57¼.

THE TWO AND A QUARTER MILES.

The third and great event of the day was the dash of two miles and a quarter, and as the track was in such fine order the spectators were on the tip-toe of expectation of seeing a magnificent race from the great reputation of the contestants. There were five entries, viz.: Geo. H. Rice's ch. h. Wanderer, A. M. Burton's ch. c. Jack Frost, A. S. Gage's ch. f. Katie Pease, D. McDaniel's ch. c. Galway, and M. A. Littell's ch. c. Fellowcraft. Last night Fellowcraft was the favorite and remained so up to the last pool before the race, when Wanderer became the favorite. The following are the quotations:

Wanderer	$500	$510	$1,000
Fellowcraft	600	660	805
Katie Pease	380	505	350
Jack Frost	150	230	250
Galway	60	120	165
Total	$1,750	$1,965	$2,570

THE RACE.

The five were started from the three-quarter pole, and after one false attempt they were sent on their journey. Coming up the homestretch, Katie Pease fell to the rear and Jack Frost went to the lead. When they passed the stand Jack Frost was showing the way by a length, Galway second, lapped by Wanderer, Fellowcraft fourth, and Katie Pease four lengths in the rear. As they went round the turn Wanderer rushed up to the front, and immediately opened a gap of three lengths, Jack Frost second, a length ahead of Fellowcraft, who was two lengths before Galway, he being the same distance in advance of Katy Pease. The great horse with immense jumps kept the ball rolling, and reached the quarter pole four lengths in front of Fellowcraft and Jack Frost, who were six lengths ahead of Galway while Katy remained in the rear. Down the backstretch they went at the tiring pace, and parted company with Frost and closed a length nearer to Wanderer. When they reached the half-mile pole Wanderer was three lengths in advance of Fellowcraft and running free, the latter showing two lengths ahead of Jack Frost, who was four lengths in front of Katy Pease, having passed Galway. As they came round the lower turn they were in the same positions, and Wanderer was coming as steady as a locomotive, the jockey allowing him to run free, but holding him well together. They turned into the homestretch, and Fellowcraft was urged by Evans. He closed upon Wanderer, and got within two lengths of the latter at the furlong pole. It was a great race, and the pace was red hot. They now came past the stand, and the spectators rose at them and cheered lustily. Wanderer had got away again, and kept up a terrific pace. He was four lengths in advance of Fellowcraft, while Jack Frost was challenging the latter on his quarter, Katy Pease and Galway being in the rear on pretty even terms. Round the turn they go, and Fellowcraft cannot gain an inch upon the fleeing Wanderer. On the contrary, Wanderer gets further away, and his backers are beside themselves with excitement. He passed the quarter pole five lengths ahead of Fellowcraft, who was two lengths ahead of Jack Frost, lapped at the quarter by Galway, who was two lengths ahead of Katy Pease. As they go down the backstretch the excitement increases. Evans sends Fellowcraft along. He closes the gap, and a faint hope comes to his backers. Wanderer speeds on, however, and keeps up his powerful stroke. He passes the half-mile pole still leading Fellowcraft by three lengths. Three lengths behind comes Galway, who is half a length before Jack Frost, who is leading Katy Pease two lengths. They now come rushing round the lower turn. Evans encourages Fellowcraft, and the horse responds. He gets within two and a half lengths of Wanderer, and the others are falling back unable to live the pace. There is only one horse with any kind of a show, and that is Fellowcraft. He appears to gain upon Wanderer coming round the bend into the homestretch. He gamely answered the call made upon him by Evans, but Wanderer is untouched and running easy. They are now this side of the furlong pole, and the spectators are all excited. Fellowcraft begins to falter, and the whip and spur is freely used. It is no use, however. Wanderer has him "cooked," and the great horse wins the race easily by half a dozen lengths in 4:00½, the second best time on record, beating Kentucky's time by a second, and within a second and a half of Harry Bassett's time in the great cup race with Longfellow. Fellowcraft was five lengths before Jack Frost, who led Galway six lengths, the latter being eight lengths in advance of Katy Pease.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $800, of which $100 and entrance money to the second horse; two miles and a quarter; winner of the Saratoga Cup 7 pounds extra.

George H. Rice's ch. h. Wanderer, 6 years, by Lexington, out of Coral, 114 pounds. Ross 1
M. A. Littell's ch. c. Fellowcraft, 4 years, by Australian, out of Aerolite, 108 pounds. Evans 2
A. M. Burton's ch. c. Jack Frost, 4 years, by Jack Malone, out of Kitty Puryear, 108 pounds. J. White. 3
D. McDaniel's ch. c. Galway, 4 years, by Concord, out of Mandina, 108 pounds. Barbee 4
A. S. Sage's ch. f. Katy Pease, 4 years, by Planet, out of Minnie Mansfield, 105 pounds. Hennessy 5

TIME.

Quarter	0:27½	Mile and a quarter	2:13¾
Half	0:54¼	Mile and a half	2:40½
Three-quarters	1:20	Mile and three-quarters	3:07
Mile	1:48¼	Two miles	3:34¾
		Two miles and a quarter	4:00½

The spectators left the course delighted with the day's sport, but hurried to their hotels fearful of the long-promised storm.

"THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER."

SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF THE LATE COL. SANDY FAULKNER, THE ORIGINAL NARRATOR OF THE POPULAR STORY.

The Little Rock (Ark.) *Gazette* gives the following account of Col. Sandy Faulkner, whose death in that City, on the 4th inst., was reported by telegraph:

"Col. Faulkner was born in Georgetown, Scott County, Ky., March 3, 1804, and was seventy-one years of age at his death. He came to Arkansas in 1829, and settled in Chicot County, on the Mississippi River, as a cotton planter. In 1839, Col. Faulkner (with his father, the late Nicholas Faulkner, a Virginian by birth) took up his residence in Little Rock, becoming the owner of another place on the Arkansas River, below this city. He disposed of both plantations before his death. It is well known throughout the South-west that Col. Faulkner was the original personator of the 'Arkansas Traveler,' and it was his pride to be known as such. The story, it is said, was founded on a little incident which occurred in the campaign of 1840, when he made the tour of the State in company with Hon. A. H. Sevier, Gov. Fulton, Chester Ashley, and Gov. Yell. One day, in the Boston Mountains, the party approached a squatter's, for information of the route, and Col. 'Sandy' was made spokesman of the company, and it was upon his witty responses the tune and story were founded. On the return to Little Rock, a grand banquet was given in the famous bar-room which used to stand near the Anthony House, and Col. Sandy was called on to play the tune and tell the story. Afterward it grew in popularity. When he subsequently went to New-Orleans, the fame of the 'Arkansas Traveler' had gone before him, and at a banquet, amid clinking glasses and brilliant toasts, he was handed a violin by the then Governor of Louisiana, and requested to favor them with the favorite Arkansas tune. At the old St. Charles Hotel a special room was devoted to his use, bearing in gilt letters over the door, 'Arkansas Traveler.' During the war between the States Col. Faulkner was Captain of Ordnance at the arsenal in this city until the place was abandoned to the Federals. From here he went to Tyler, Texas, where he still held the position of ordnance officer. At the close of the war he was at Marshall, Texas, but returned to this city. He was complimented at the first term of the existing Legislature by the naming after him of the new county of Faulkner. At the convening of the present Constitutional Convention he was elected Door-keeper, which position, together with Magistrate for Pulaski County, he held at the time of his death. Throughout the State his death will be sorely felt, for he was a good man, the very centre of a brilliant social circle, esteemed and beloved by all who knew him."

ANOTHER PEDESTRIAN FAILS.

George F. Avery, the pedestrian, who undertook the feat of walking 500 miles in six consecutive days, at the Hippodrome, in Boston, has given up the attempt after completing the one hundredth mile. At 5:12 Tuesday morning he began his walk for the second day, feeling then in good condition. The first mile, the seventy-second, was made in twelve minutes and five seconds. At the close of the seventy-eighth mile he stopped and took breakfast, starting again at 7:49, finishing the eighty-four miles in eighteen hours, twenty-eight minutes, and ten seconds. At 9:58 he rested, starting again at 10:12, completing the ninetieth mile in nineteen hours, fifty-one minutes, and forty seconds. He stopped again at 11:55 until 1:32. He completed the ninety-sixth mile in 21:17:36, and made the ninety-eighth in twelve minutes. While he was on the 100th mile at 2:40, the entrance of the Congress of Nations rendered another stop necessary. The 100th mile was made in 13:05, and was closed at 3:15. Avery then began on the second hundred miles, going round five times, when he was compelled to withdraw on account of illness. He had an attack of vomiting, and his attendants, Messrs. Haydock and Baker, from his condition were at once satisfied that he could not safely continue the attempt. His condition did not improve, and the attempt was given up. The *Traveller* says: "He began the walk—which trained pedestrians unite in saying can be accomplished by no man alive—in a condition but little short of downright illness, and that he was able to walk the 100 miles is a matter of some wonder when this fact is considered. A terrible nausea afflicted him nearly all the time he was on the course. The attempt was squarely made, and if he had been in good condition the result would have been far different if not entirely successful."

THE LATE JOHN STUART MILL.

The Mill Memorial Fund, says the London *Athenæum*, is nominally closed; but as most of the money will have to lie at the bankers' for some time, awaiting the completion of the bronze statue on which Mr. Foley is engaged, it is open to any one who desires to forward subscriptions to the treasurers. Of the amount, which is less than might have been expected, the chief portion will be absorbed by the cost of the statue, and, without considerable additions, there will not be enough left to provide for the scholarship or scholarships, open on equal terms to men and women, which many were anxious to establish in furtherance of an object in which Mr. Mill was especially interested. Some of the money subscribed was forwarded for this specific object, and if there is not sufficient to complete the scholarship fund, the contributors will have to be consulted as to its disposal. It has been suggested that a *replica* of the portrait of Mr. Mill, painted by Mr. Watts, should be purchased with the residue of the money and presented to the National Portrait Gallery. We may add that Mr. Foley's statue will probably be placed in a spot, approved by the sculptor, near the Temple and of the Thames Embankment.

MOULTON'S STATEMENT.

HIS EXAMINATION BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

A SHORT STATEMENT AND A PROTRACTED CROSS-EXAMINATION—HIS WILLINGNESS TO PRODUCE THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS.

The document awaited with most interest by the public, in view of the utterances attributed to him by a newspaper correspondent, was the statement of Frank D. Moulton, the custodian of the secrets of Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher, by both of whom he was requested to tell all he knew of the scandal and produce whatever documents were in his possession. On Monday last, at 5 o'clock, by previous arrangement, Mr. Moulton appeared before the committee and made his short statement, which, for some unaccountable reason, was kept from the press. The following, however, is a correct report of the proceedings:

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE: When I was last before you I stated that I would, at your request, produce such documents as I had, and make such statement of facts as had come to my knowledge on the subject of your inquiry. I fully intended so to do, and have prepared my statement of facts as sustained by the documents, and made an exhibit of all the papers that have come in any way into my possession bearing on the controversy between the parties. That statement must, of course, bear with more or less force upon one or the other of them. On mature reflection, aided by the advice of my most valued friends, I have reconsidered that determination, and am obliged to say to you that I feel compelled from a sense of duty to the parties, to my relation to their controversy, and to myself, neither to make the statement nor to produce the documents.

When I first became a party to the unhappy controversy between Beecher and Tilton I had no personal knowledge, nor any document in my possession, which would affect either. Everything that I know of fact, or have received of papers, has come to me in the most sacred confidence, to be used for the purpose of composing and settling all difficulties between them, and of preventing, so far as possible, any knowledge of their private affairs being brought to the public notice. For this purpose all their matters have been entrusted to me and for none other. If I should now use them, it would be not for the purpose of peace and reconciliation, but to voluntarily take part in a controversy which they have seen fit to renew between themselves. How faithfully, earnestly, and honestly I have labored to do my duty to the parties for peace, they both know. The question for me to settle for myself and no other is now, ought I to do anything to aid either party in a renewed controversy by use of that which I received and have used only to promote harmony? On my honor and conscience I think I ought not. And at the risk of whatever of misconstruction and vituperation may come upon me, I must adhere to the dictates of my own judgment and preserve at least my own self-respect.

I call attention again to the fact that yours is a mere voluntary tribunal, and whatever I do here is done by a voluntary and not compelled witness. Whether before any tribunal having the power to compel the production of testimony and statement of fact I shall ever produce these papers or give any of these confidential statements, I reserve myself to judge of the emergency, which, I hope, may never come. Against my wish—as I never have been in sympathy with a renewal of this conflict—a part of these documents have been given to the public. In so far, confidence in regard to them has ceased. It is but just, therefore, and due to the parties, that the whole of those documents, portions of which only have been given, shall be put into your hands, in response to the thrice renewed request of your committee. I have, therefore, copies of them, which I produce here and place in the hands of the committee, with the hope and request that, after they have been examined by them, they may be returned to me. If any controversy shall arise as to the authenticity of the copies or of the documents on that point I shall hold myself open to speak. With this exception—except in defense of my own honor and the uprightness of my course in all this unfortunate and unhappy business, the purity and candor of which I appeal to the consciences of both parties to sustain—I do not propose, and hope I may never be called upon hereafter to speak, either as to the facts or to produce any paper that I have received from either of the parties involved herein.

FRANCIS D. MOULTON.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

After the reading of this statement, Mr. Moulton was subjected to a cross-examination, as follows:

Mr. Winslow—Mr. Moulton, the committee desire me to ask you some questions, notwithstanding the position you take here in your written statement. You are well aware, as you show, by the three invitations which the committee have sent you, that we are in good faith pursuing an investigation. You will remember that we were appointed by the Pastor of Plymouth Church, with the sanction and approval of the Examining Committee of that Church, to inquire into all these matters relative to the alleged grievances of Mr. Tilton. The letter of authority that comes to us is not limited. No restrictions are put upon us of any kind. We are invited to examine all the sources of evidence, and we have looked upon you as one of the principal sources of evidence. We have waited some two or three weeks to get your testimony; and I am sure I express the feeling of the committee when I express a sense of disappointment at the position you take. Of course we know that we are not a court with compulsory powers. We are, as you state, a mere voluntary tribunal. You can do exactly as you please; we await your pleasure; but what I desire to know is, in behalf of the committee, whether you have so deliberately formed this purpose as to make it beyond recall, as things now stand.

Mr. Moulton—In reply to what you have said, and with reference to my appearance here, so far as you are concerned in this committee, I call your attention to the language of your own invitation, namely, this: "We earnestly request that you bring all letters and documents in your possession, which are referred to by Theodore Tilton in his statement before the committee." I comply with the request of this committee, and produce copies of the letters referred to by Mr. Tilton, the authenticity of which I am ready within a few moments to establish.

Q.—Do you mean to have us understand, Mr. Moulton, that you have personally compared the originals with these copies, so that you know of your own knowledge that they are correct? A.—I mean to state exactly what I have stated.

Mr. Winslow—You have not stated anything on that point.

Mr. Moulton—Yes, I stated that these are copies of the letters which you requested, referred to in Mr. Theodore Tilton's documents.

Q.—Do you state of your own personal knowledge that they are copies, or have you trusted to somebody else to make copies and compose them? A.—I beg pardon, Sir; I am willing to authenticate these copies whenever you wish that they should be authenticated.

Q.—Cannot you now be induced, Mr. Moulton, to go on, notwithstanding what has happened, and give us a full statement of all your knowledge in these matters? A.—I stand upon the communication which I have made to you to-day, sir.

Q.—And that you do not mean to change? A.—Not without sufficient reason.

Mr.—Winslow—Of course, I am now referring to the present moment. A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Winslow—There is another point that I would like to ask you about, Mr. Moulton. Considering the great importance of these letters, I submit to you whether it would not be fair and proper that the originals be produced, notwithstanding your readiness to authenticate the copies. You know that in a court copies would not be received where the originals could be produced; and would you not be willing to produce them long enough to have them looked at and examined? A.—In answer to that question, I will say I have not any desire now, nor have I had any desire, to withhold these originals from you; and I am willing now, or within a few minutes, to produce them. You may send any member of your committee to see them if you doubt the authenticity.

Mr. Winslow—I do not put it on the ground of doubt, but on the ground of business-like regularity.

Mr. Moulton—Pardon me; I call your attention to the language of this statement which I have just made: And if the authenticity, by either party, of these documents is doubted, I hold myself ready to prove their authenticity.

Mr. Winslow—I do not feel called upon to put it on any ground of doubt, because there is no reason of doing it.

Mr. Moulton—I do not think there is, Sir.

Mr. Winslow—It is merely a matter of customary business regularity.

Mr. Moulton—I have in good faith come here, and have presented to you copies of the original documents. If you doubt——

Mr. Winslow—Do not put it in that way, please.

Mr. Moulton—Pardon me, I referred to my communication; if there is any doubt I shall remove the doubt.

Mr. Winslow—You were about to say something of your willingness to send for them while you are here, and let us see them.

Mr. Moulton—Oh, well, you won't doubt them, I think.

Q.—If we should conclude that we wanted to see them at some other time, would you send for them? A.—Certainly, Sir.

Q.—Within the present week? A.—Certainly. I am willing to go with all the members of your present committee, or any one that you may select, some time during the present week, and show to any accredited member of this committee the original documents. Is that a fair answer to that question?

Mr. Winslow—That is satisfactory.

Mr. Hall—Perhaps that question could be determined so far as the committee are concerned at the present moment.

Mr. Moulton—I want the action in reference to these documents determined according to the expression of the document which I have submitted to you.

Mr. Winslow—Well, if for any reason we want to see the originals, I understand you to say there is no objection. (Mr. Moulton assented.)

Mr. White—I want to inquire whether your objection to giving a fuller statement is based upon the wording of the letters, which seem on one construction to limit it to bringing with you the originals of the letters or papers referred to in Mr. Tilton's statement before the committee, as it seems to me that the letter is susceptible of another explanation, and one which certainly was the understanding of the committee.

Mr. Moulton—Yes, sir, I will answer your question. I wish to say, and do say, that I have acquiesced just now, in the request of your Chairman, and that all reasons for the non-production of facts, or the non-exhibition of documents, is given in the communication which I have just read to you.

Mr. White—Well, as I understand it, the first request, ante-dating all these, called upon you to come before us and give your testimony in regard to any charges which might affect the character and Christian standing of Mr. Beecher, in the letter referred to, of Theodore Tilton to Dr. Bacon.

Mr. Moulton—Your original letter did not say any such thing.

Q.—Have you a copy here, that we may see what it did say? A.—I presented to you at the beginning of this interview the letters from your Chairman, with reference to which I appear; and as it is a fact that I have fully answered these thrice-repeated requests, I submit that this answer is sufficient.

Mr. Sage—Allow me to ask you one question, Mr. Moulton?

Mr. Moulton—Certainly.

Mr. Sage—One letter of mine, which is before me, contains a request to bring with you the originals of all letters and papers referred to in Mr. Tilton's statement to the committee.

Mr. Winslow—He has covered that by his agreement.

Mr. Moulton—If you doubt or question, or if you require them, you shall have them.

Mr. Sage—When shall we?

Mr. Moulton—My dear Sir, you can go with me altogether to my house, if you want to.

Mr. Sage—The answer is unequivocal that we can have possession? A.—Not that you can have possession, but that you can see them.

Q.—Well, do you mean possession long enough to examine them? A.—Yes, Sir, in accordance with my statement.

Mr. White—The letters that are referred to, which are produced by you here, three in number, each of them refer to a request before made, to appear and give your testimony. I desire simply, as one of the committee, to state that it is my understanding of those requests that they cover the same things that were embodied in the statement in the request of early in July, that you appear and give your testimony in regard to the matters involved in the Tilton letter to Mr. Bacon; and as they refer to that again, I claim it as my understanding, as one of the committee, that this request is not limited to the simple production of papers, but it does include in it the request to give your testimony in regard to all the matters. That is what I have been trying to make appear here.

Mr. Moulton—I repeat again that I have answered fully, in my interview with you to-day, the request of the Chairman of your committee.

In answer to a question put by Mr. Tracy, Mr. Moulton replied:

I have stated explicitly, in my communication to this committee, the grounds upon which I deny to this committee the statement of facts and the exhibition of documents that have come into my possession in confidence.

Gen. Tracy—Then you do not mean to put that refusal upon the form of the committee's invitation to you? A.—No, Sir.

On motion of Mr. Cleveland it was voted that Mr. Winslow be authorized to go with Mr. Moulton, and examine and verify the documents.

After some informal conversation in regard to the publication of the proceedings of the present session, Mr. Moulton left.

ECONOMY IN AMMUNITION.

GENERAL ORDER REGULATING THE EXPENDITURE OF SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The War Department has issued a general order saying the limited appropriations available for the supply of small arms ammunition renders it imperatively necessary that the utmost economy consistent with the interests of the service be practiced in its expenditure. The following instructions are therefore published for the information and guidance of all concerned, and all orders heretofore issued not in accordance therewith are hereby revoked:

First—Commanding officers charged with the instruction of recruits may use blank cartridges at discretion during the first year of enlistment, and also at the rate of ten ball cartridges per man per month for target practice.

Second—All troops armed with the breech-loading rifle, carbine, or revolver, will be allowed ten ball cartridges per month for target practice, and every commanding officer of a post will name an officer to supervise the target practice, who will transmit to the Chief of Ordnance a bi-monthly report, with remarks as to any defects in the arm or the cartridge suggested by experience in the field or in the practice.

Third—Guards on being relieved should not necessarily discharge their pieces, but will withdraw the cartridges and replace them in the box.

Fourth—On the frontier, where hunting for large game is practicable, the men will be encouraged to hunt, and Captains of companies may sell cartridges to their men in limited quantities, according to the supply on hand, at the rate of two and a half cents for carbine cartridges, and three cents for rifle cartridges, and will account for the sales and the money received with their quarterly returns of ordnance.

Fifth—As a general rule, it will be seen that ammunition can only be expended in action, in target practice for the instruction of recruits, and for authorized salutes. All other expenditures, such as on guard duty, escort duty, detached service, and herding duty, will be disapproved by the Secretary of War, unless accompanied by proper authority and satisfactory evidence of the necessity therefor.

Sixth—The expenditure of ammunition by civilian employes of the War Department, except that expended in action, is unauthorized, and hereafter the officers ordering such expenditure will be held accountable for the money value of the stores. When the ammunition is dropped from an officer's return as expended in action by civilian employes, a statement giving the place, date, and attending circumstances, sufficiently in detail to insure verification, must be filed with the return.

Seventh—The sale of ammunition at the prices fixed by paragraph 4 of this order, to civilians engaged in exploring or surveying expeditions, authorized by law, and to civilian employes of the War Department, may be made for hunting purposes when considered necessary for subsistence or for the interest of the United States.

Eighth—As the law does not authorize the loan of public property, the issue of arms and ammunition and other ordnance stores to individuals, corporations, or Indian agencies is forbidden, and officers issuing in disobedience of this order will be charged with the money value of the stores.

Ninth—Sales of arms and other ordnance stores may be made to Indian agencies upon application of the proper authority when specially authorized by the Secretary of War.

Tenth—The authority to purchase arms and ammunition granted in G. O. No. 9, A. G. O., 1874, was intended to apply only to settlers who have not the means and facilities for providing themselves with arms. It was not intended, and will not be construed, as authorizing sales to contractors or corporations, who, in the exercise of ordinary foresight, should provide in advance the necessary arms, &c., for the protection of their employes and property.

Eleventh—No deduction in the price of the arm will be made on account of the failure of purchasers to take the bayonets.

Twelfth—The proceeds of sales, as herein authorized, will be accounted for to the Chief of Ordnance, and the money disposed of as he shall direct.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The sons of the late William Tilden, of New-York, have appropriated $5,000 to increase the library and apparatus, in Tilden Ladies' Seminary, at West Lebanon, N. H., which bears the family name.

John Wallace, aged twenty years, a newsboy, was thrown from a buggy at the corner of Pennsylvania and Atlantic avenues, Atlantic City, N. J., yesterday by his horse taking fright. He received injuries supposed to be fatal.

The bathing party which met with such a sad fate at Centre Harbor, N. H., was composed of six persons, three ladies and three gentlemen. Two ladies and one gentleman were saved, viz.: Miss Jessie Coe, Miss Lina Coe, and John Pierce. The others were lost as before stated. Their bodies have been recovered.

TOLLS ON THE CANALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 13.—The amount of tolls received on the canals of the State up to Aug. 8, as shown by the official figures, is $1,339,071 49. Up to the same time last year there were received $1,259,994 20, the increase this year over last being $79,077 29.

THE KENTUCKY KUKLUX.

A correspondent of the Democratic Louisville *Courier-Journal*, writing from Midway, Ky., under date of Aug. 10, gives the following account of the supposed murder of a jeweler for political reasons in Woodford County, in that State: "Mr. D. B. Nain, formerly of Maysville, a jeweler by trade, visited Lexington yesterday, Sunday, and returned to Midway about 10:30 last night. He parted with some companions at the pump near the depot, saying he was going to his room. A few minutes after the watchman at the depot heard a cry of murder, and started in the direction of the noise he had heard, and found several men struggling to secure one. Four men with masks, armed with pistols, met the watchman and made him turn back, and strange enough, he went back to the depot, and gave no further alarm until this morning. It is evident that Nain was in the hands of the Kuklux, for the next heard of him some negroes, who were near the paper-mill, state that a man was carried by there, and was groaning and struggling; that clubs were used on him by his captors. At the gate that leads to Mrs. Harris' residence (burned a year ago) was found evidence of a terrible struggle on Nain's part for his liberty and life. Here was his hat, his neck-tie cut with a knife and clotted with blood, a collar button, and two masks that had been partly torn. The grass was trampled down by many feet. And here the trail ended. The law-abiding citizens are fully aroused to the terrible scene that has no doubt ended with murder, and when I left they were preparing to send out parties in every direction in search of Nain. No one could assign any cause why Nain should be a victim of such an act. A single man, about thirty-five years of age, quiet and inoffensive, was the reputation told me concerning him by citizens who knew him well. Some one did remark that on election day he was very active, and had words with some one, but surely that could not have been cause for his death in this manner."

A POLICEMAN FIRES AT A "MAD DOG" AND SHOOTS HIMSELF.

Officer McDermott, while patroling his beat on Washington street, late yesterday afternoon, was startled by the cry of "mad dog." Looking round, he saw a dog foaming at the mouth and snapping at every one who chanced to be in his way. After an exciting chase by the officer, the animal was cornered between two houses. McDermott then drew his revolver and proceeded to shoot the animal. The dog didn't appreciate the proceedings, and jumped about in such a manner as to prevent the officer from shooting for fear of hitting some of the bystanders. The officer was hurried on by the crowd of spectators to open fire. He then seized the brute in one hand, while with the other he fired. The charge which was intended to kill the poor animal entered the officer's hand, inflicting an ugly wound. The dog escaped. The unfortunate policeman was taken to the station-house, and had the injured hand dressed. He was then taken home.

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Dr. O. W. Holmes and Many Distinguished men recommend WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY. Sold by druggists.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

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Tourists Should Obtain Lundborg's California Water, the new toilet luxury. Cooling and refreshing.

MARRIED.

DUFF—PORTER.—At the First Congregational Church, Middlebury, Vt., on Wednesday, Aug. 12, by Rev. E. P. Hooker, ALFRED DUFF, of New-York, to Miss ELLA G., daughter of the late Cyrus Porter, of the former place.

LANE—CARTER.—On Tuesday, Aug. 11, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Francis Bottome, LORING LANE to ELLENOR L., daughter of Thomas Carter, all of this City.

ROE—BOGART.—At Bozeman, Montana Territory, July 29, 1874, by Rev. T. C. Iliff, CHAS. F. ROE, Second United States Cavalry, to KATE B., daughter of John B. Bogart, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

SABIN—BLAUVELT.—Aug. 12, in the Church of the New-Jerusalem, Brooklyn, by Rev. Dr. Porteous, WILLIAM W. SABIN to GENEVIEVE BLAUVELT, all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BARNES.—On Tuesday, Aug. 11, 1874, at St. Albans, Vt., of apoplexy, AMBROSE W. BARNES, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday afternoon, Aug. 14, 1874, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 78 South 10th st., Brooklyn, E. D.

BOWDEN.—In Brooklyn, Tuesday, Aug. 11, ROBERT BOWDEN, in the 59th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 252 Steuben st., near De Kalb av., Friday, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Montgomery, (Ala.) and Charleston, (S. C.) papers please copy.

CAMPBELL.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Aug. 13, ELLEN L., wife of James G. Campbell, and only daughter of James Baird, aged 23 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 114 East 54th st., on Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

COFFIN.—On Tuesday, the 11th inst., THEODOSIA, widow of the late Charles G. Coffin, in the 83d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons, Paul Chase and Charles H. Coffin, and of her sons-in-law, Robert Prothéroe and Samuel Shethar, are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 44 West 33d st., at 1 o'clock Friday afternoon, 14th inst. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn.

DE WITT.—At Bronxville, Westchester County, N. Y., on Thursday morning, Aug. 13, 1874, CORNELIUS JOHN DE WITT, counselor at law, in the 63d year of his age, son of the late Peter De Witt.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, without further notice, at his late residence, Bronxville, on Saturday, Aug. 15, at 1 o'clock P. M. Trains leave Harlem Railroad Depot, 42d st., at 11:40 A. M., and return to New-York at 2:05 and 4:40 P. M. Special cars will be provided and carriages in waiting at the depot.

JONES.—At Broad Stairs, England, July 25, LEWIS COLFORD, only son of the late Isaac Colford Jones.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Mark's Church, Tarrytown, at 12 A. M. on Friday, the 14th inst. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 10:45 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the train.

MACRAE.—On Thursday, Aug. 13, BERTIE MACRAE, youngest son of Charles and Mary Jane MacRae, aged 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 329 East 125th st., on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

POHLE.—At Georgetown, Col., on Monday, 27th July ult., REBECCA M., wife of Dr. Julius G. Pohle, and daughter of the late Edwin B. Clayton.

REDMAN.—On Thursday, Aug. 13, inst., at her late residence, No. 88 Taylor st., Brooklyn, E. D., CECILIA ALLEN, wife of James H. Redman.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SMITH.—On Sunday, 9th inst., at his residence, No. 3 East 27th st., THOMAS U. SMITH, late President of the Mercantile Trust Company.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the Presbyterian Church, in 5th av., corner of 19th st., Friday morning, 14th inst., at 10:15 o'clock.

TUCKER.—On Wednesday, Aug. 12, ANNA ELIZA TUCKER, daughter of Edward C. and Emily A. Tucker, aged 6 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also of her grandparents, Robert Thompson, Jr. and Wells Phillips, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Moses Tucker, No. 9 West 37th st., on Friday, Aug. 14, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

VARIAN.—At Plainfield, N. J., Aug. 12, SIMON J. DRAKE, infant son of S. T. and C. L. Varian.

Funeral on Saturday, Aug. 15, at 2:30 P. M.

WIGGIN.—At Litchfield, Conn., on the 11th inst., GERARD S. WIGGIN, aged 18 years, son of the late Frederick Wiggin, and grandson of the late James W. Gerard.

YOUNGS.—At Oyster Bay Cove, Aug. 12, DANIEL YOUNGS, in the 91st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, on Saturday, Aug. 15, at 1:30 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Carriages will meet the morning train at Syosset, which leaves Hunter's Point at 10 A. M. and returns at 4 P. M.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—The members of the above association are hereby notified to meet at No. 35 Broome st. this (Friday) afternoon, at 1:30 o'clock, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our worthy member, GEORGE BRAITMAYER.
FRANCIS HAGADORN, F. S.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.

That the Thomas Patent Cash and Ticket Indicator is the only invention which will positively regulate and systematize the collection of tickets and cash fares by railroad conductors, is undeniable. It furnishes railroad companies with a full, complete, and accurate record of all passengers carried, whether having tickets, paying cash, or otherwise, and at the same time its unerring certainty relieves conductors from all suspicion of appropriating the funds of the companies by rendering the offense absolutely impossible. There has not been a railroad officer who has examined into and thoroughly investigated its claims who has been able to say that it will not do all that is claimed for it. Those interested will address
G. F. THOMAS, No. 549 Broadway.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Aug. 15, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY, at 11 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.; on THURSDAY, at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY, at 5 and 11 A. M.
T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

CANCER CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE or pain; diseases of females a specialty, by Prof. J. M. COMINS, M. D., No. 143 East 26th st.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

POLITICAL.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this association will be held at their rooms, Nos. 18 and 20 St. Mark's place, THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
JOHN H. BRADY, President.
THOS. W. ROBERTSON, Secretary.

REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will be held THIS (Friday) EVENING, Aug. 14, at Brevoort Hall, No. 156 East 54th st.
WALTER S. PINCKNEY, President.
[illegible], Secretary.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 13, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	17	Hides, bdls.	50
Bees-wax, pks.	15	Leather, sides	1,370
Cotton-s'd Oil, bbls	500	Spirits Turp., bbls.	1,437
Copper, bbls.	89	Crude Turp., bbls.	236
Copper, cakes	321	Pitch, bbls.	176
Cotton, bales	690	Cut-meats, pks.	338
Eggs, bbls.	1,063	Grease, pks.	27
Flour, bbls.	7,724	Lard, tcs.	300
Wheat, bushels	101,215	Stearine, pks.	50
Corn, bushels	270,045	Butter, pks.	2,418
Oats, bushels	32,170	Cheese, pks.	29,175
Rye, bushels	370	Tallow, pks.	10
Malt, bushels	2,000	Pea-nuts, bushels	75
Flax-seed, bags	270	Starch, pks.	100
Beans, bbls.	30	Tobacco, hhds.	357
Meal, bbls.	800	Tobacco, pks.	552
Hops, bales	20	Whisky, bbls.	472
Hides, No.	199	Wool, bales	41

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the steamer Westphalia, for Hamburg—82 bbls. Honey, 86 cases Tobacco, 75 bales Tobacco, 15,926 bushels Corn, 50 bbls. Pork, 52 bbls. Beef, 225 bxs. Bacon, 90 bxs. Cheese, 137 bags Nuts, 1,850 bags Coffee, 2,157 pkgs. Leather, 15 cases Cigars, 100 hhds. Tobacco, 500 bbls. Resin, 7 bales Moss, 39 bags Roots, 100 pks. Trunks, 16 pks. Packing, 470 Hides, 117 pieces Wool, 42 cases Sewing-machines, 56 pks. Tea, 13 bales Skins, 32 cases Machinery, 3 bales Wool, 22 bbls. Bristle, 11 bxs. Spokes, 18 bxs. Stoves, 13 cases Hardware, 29 pks. Bees-wax, 21 bags Horntips.

By the bark Chepica, for Liverpool—40 hhds. Tallow, 59 hhds. Tobacco, 230 bbls. Resin, 16,200 bushels Corn.

By the bark Prindesse Alexandra, for Port Spain—20 bbls. Potatoes, 4,491 Shooks.

By the bark Madalena II., for Queenstown—27,540 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Kongsbyrd, for Gottenburg—1,577 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Atlas, for Montevideo—25,104 pieces Lumber.

By the brig Saffo, for Barcelona—996 bags Cocoa, 100 bxs. Florida Water.

By the bark Zia G., for Cork—26,400 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer State of Virginia, for Glasgow—57,886 bushels Wheat, 2,400 Staves, 50 cks. Oxide Zinc, 2,587 bxs. Cheese, 172 bbls. Oil, 10 hhds. Tobacco, 4 cks. Stearine, 19 bbls. Whalefoots, 40 bxs. Bacon, 900 bbls. Flour, 5 cases Spokes.

By the bark Mohawk, for London—2,658 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Idella Berry, for Anjier—20 bbls. Pitch, 19,819 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Pasqualino G., for Cork—21,875 bushels Wheat.

ASHES—Pots have been inactive; quoted at $6 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

BRICKS—There has been a slow trade noted in most kinds, with lots afloat quoted thus: Pale, $2 25@$2 50; Jersey, $5 50@$6; Up River, $5 50@$6; Haverstraw Bay, $6@$7 75; Croton Front, Brown, $12; Park, $13; Red, $14; Philadelphia, $28@$30; Baltimore, $50@$58.

CANDLES—Have been generally inactive, with Adamantine quoted at 13c.@18c.; Paraffine, 26c.@27c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ⅌ lb.

COAL—The demand has been limited for all kinds, with House Cannel quoted at $18@$19; do. Gas Cannel, $11; Cumberland Soft at $6 50, and Anthracite at $5@$6 25 ⅌ ton.

COCOA—Has been in rather more demand, with Maracaibo quoted at 30c.@32c.; Caracas at 15c.@30c.; Guayaquil at 12c.@12½c., and San Domingo at 6¾c.@7½c., gold.

COFFEE—There has been a very dull and nominal market. The telegram from Rio to-day was very unfavorable. Stock of Brazils in first hands to-night, 66,715 bags here, 27,109 bags at Baltimore, 15,320 bags at Hampton Roads, 2,500 bags at Savannah; afloat and loading for New-York, none; do. for other ports in the United States, 17,100 bags. Total stock, (other than Rio,) 43,087 bags and 18,000 mats Java in first hands; 4,595 mats Singapore. Sales for the week past in other than Rio, part previously reported, are as follows: 4,700 bags Laguayra, ex Heloïs, for consumption on private terms; 8,251 bags Maracaibo, ex sundry vessels; 246 bags Laguayra, 522 bags St. Domingo, 140 bags Porto Rico—sold in lots for consumption within our range; 1,200 bags St. Domingo, 1,740 bags Laguayra, going forward to Hamburg from first hands. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 18c.@18½c.; fair, 19c.@19¼c.; good, 19¾c.@20c.; prime, 20¾c.@21c., gold, ⅌ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 18c.@22¼c., gold; Java, 24c.@28c.; Maracaibo, 18½c.@22c.; Porto Rico, 19½c.@21c.; Costa Rica, 20c.@21½c.; Mexican, 20c.@21c.; San Domingo, 16½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 19¾c.@20½c.; Ceylon, 18½c.@22c.; Savanilla, 18c.@21c.; Curacoa, 18c.@20c., and Jamaica, 19c.@20c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—For early delivery has been in quite active demand on both spinning and export account, with quite free sellers at unchanged prices; sales since our last have been reported of 3,951 bales, of which 1,883 bales late yesterday, including 1,472 bales to exporters, 2,394 bales to spinners, and 85 bales on speculation. For future deliveries the market advanced 1-16c.@3-32c. early, but closed weak at about yesterday's figures. The sales have been as follows: Last evening, after 2 P. M.: August, 200 bales at 16 5-32c.; September, 100 bales at 16¼c., 1,000 bales at 16 3-16c., 1,000 bales at 16 7-32c.; October, 100 bales at 16 3-32c., 100 bales at 16 1-16c., 4,100 bales at 16 1-32c., 500 bales at 16c.; November, 400 bales at 16c., 100 bales at 15 15-16c.; December, 600 bales at 16c., 100 bales at 15 31-32c.; total, 8,300 bales. Sales to-day up to 2 P. M.: September, 1,700 bales at 16⅛c., 300 bales at 16 5-32c., 900 bales at 16⅛c.; 1,300 bales at 16 5-32c., 900 bales at 16 3-16c., 300 bales at 16 7-32c., 100 bales at 16 3-16c., 100 bales 16 7-32c., 800 bales at 16¼c., 500 bales 16 7-32c., 500 bales at 16 3-16c.; October, 500 bales at 16 1-32c., 3,900 bales at 16c., 100 bales at 16 1-32c., 1,000 bales at 16c., 100 bales at 16 1-32c., 100 bales at 16c., 500 bales 16 1-32c., 500 bales at 16 1-16c., 2,000 bales at 16 3-32c., 1,500 bales at 16 1-16c.; November, 300 bales at 15 29-32c., 100 bales at 15 15-16c., 100 bales at 15 31-32c., 600 bales at 15 15-16c., 100 bales at 15 31-32c., 100 bales 15 29-32c.; December, 200 bales at 15 29-32c., 1,700 bales at 15 15-16c., 300 bales at 15 31-32c., 400 bales at 15 29-32c.; January, 400 bales at 16c.; total, 21,900 bales. Grand total, 31,900 bales. Exchange, ⅛c. paid to exchange 500 bales November for 500 bales April. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 986 bales, and thus far this week 3,993 bales, against 4,478 bales same time last week; and since the 1st of September last 3,762,410 bales, against 3,571,431 bales the previous season. Consolidated (four days) exports to Great Britain, 5,811 bales; to the Continent, —— bales; stock in New-York, 83,468 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 145,978 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅝	13⅝	13¾	13¾
Good Ordinary	15⅛	15¼	15½	15½
Strict Good Ordinary	15⅝	15¾	15 15-16	15 15-16
Low Middling	16⅛	16¼	16½	16½
Middling	17	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜
Good Middling	18¼	18⅜	18⅝	18⅝

CORDAGE—Has been selling quite moderately in a jobbing way, with Manila Cordage, size above 12 threads, quoted at 16c.; do., 6 thread and 9 do., (½ and 5-16 inch in diameter,) 17c.; do., 12 thread, (⅜ inch in diameter,) 16½c.; Manila Hay Rope, 16½c.; Manila Cordage, Bolt Rope, Yarns, 18c.; do. do., 6 thread and 9 thread, 19c.; Tarred Manila, 15½c.; fine Thread Manila, Lath Yarn, 17c.; Russia Bolt Rope, 17c.; Sisal Rope, size above 12 thread, 11½c.; do. 6 thread and 9 thread, 13½c.; do. 12 thread and Hay Rope, 12½c.; New-Zealand Cordage, size above 12 thread, 12½c.; do., 6 thread and 9 thread, (¼ inch and 5-16 inch,) 13½c.; do. do., 12 thread, (⅜ inch,) and Hay Rope, 13c.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been in comparatively slack demand, with White Oak Staves, hhd., quoted within the range of $115@$210; do., pipe, $185@$260; do., bbl., $90@$135; Box Shooks, $80@$85; Pipe Shooks, $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, $2 10@$2 40; Molasses do., $2 25@$2 60; Hoop, $35@$40.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very good business has been reported in State and Western Flour at firm prices. The principal demand has been for lines of shipping extras and city mills, of which 9,600 bbls. were sold, including shipping extras at $5 55@$6, the higher price for choice. Trade and family brands have been selling rather more freely. The sales since our last have been 16,500 bbls., of all grades, including Sour Flour at $5@$6 25, mostly at $5 25@$5 50; poor to choice No. 2 at $3 50@$4 35, chiefly at $3 75@$4 15; inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 50@5 25, chiefly at $4 90@$5 10; inferior to choice Extra State at $5 35@$5 75, chiefly at $5 50@$5 75; choice to very fancy do., and City Mills Extra at $5 75@$6 75, mainly at $6 25@$6 75; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $5 30@$5 85, chiefly at $5 50@$5 85; poor to choice round-hoop Ohio at $5 35@$6 85, mainly at $5 50@$5 75; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $5 50@$6 10, and trade and family Extras as last quoted....Southern Flour has been sparingly dealt in at unchanged prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 600 bbls., in lots, at $5 45@$7 for poor to very choice shipping, and $7 05@$9 50 for ordinary to choice Family Extra ⅌ bbl. Canada Flour wholly nominal....Rye Flour continues in fair trade demand within the range of from $5 20@$6 50 for fine to very choice Superfine; sales, 350 bbls., chiefly at $6 15@$6 45 for Superfine ⅌ bbl....Corn-meal has been in less demand within the range from $3 50@$4 50 for very inferior to very choice Yellow Western; $3 80@$4 15 for White Western; $3 85@$4 15 for Jersey, and $4 70 for Brandywine; sales have been reported of 1,800 bbls., chiefly Western Yellow, at $3 85@$4 10, and Brandywine at $4 70 ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Winter grades have been realizing a trifle advanced prices with increased export trade. For Spring stock there has been only a moderate demand, without notable change in prices. Firmer ocean freights has been against general trade. Sales have been reported of 98,000 bushels at $1 23@$1 24½ for No. 2 Chicago; $1 27@$1 29 for No. 2 Minnesota; $1 29@$1 30 for Milwaukee; $1 19@$1 34 for ungraded Iowa and Minnesota Spring; $1 32@$1 36 for No. 1 Spring; $1 24@$1 27 for old Winter Red Western; $1 28@$1 32 for new do.; $1 32@$1 35 for new Amber Western; $1 37@$1 45 for new White Western; $1 32 for new Amber Tennessee; $1 35 for new White do.; $1 40 for new White Michigan....Rye has been quiet at 90c.@$1 05....Barley has been entirely nominal....Barley-malt has been quiet at unchanged prices....Corn has been more active on export account; prices generally without decided change; sales, 284,000 bushels at 79c. for rejected; 79½c.@80c. for good to prime Western Mixed; (included are several loads at 79½c.@79¾c., out to-day;) 80c.@81c. for High Mixed and Yellow Western....Oats have been ruling decidedly lower; sales, 41,000 bushels at 50c.@58c. for New Mixed Western; 55c.@60c. for do. White Western, closing at inside prices; 65c.@70c. for Old Mixed Western.

HAY AND STRAW—There has been a very fair trade noted in Bale Hay at about unchanged prices, with shipping stock, poor to strictly choice, quoted at 70c.@$1, and the range of retailing qualities at from $1@$1 40 ⅌ 100 lbs. Clover Hay, 70c.@80c. Straw continues in moderate request, with Oat within the range of 75c.@95c., and Rye at 40c.@70c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HEMP, &c.—A sale has been noted of 100 bales Jute Butts at 2¾c. We quote: American Hemp at $140@$145 for undressed, and $220@$300 for Dressed, ⅌ ton; Manila, 8c.@9½c.; Sisal, 6½c.@6⅝c., gold: Jute, 3¼c.@6½c., gold; Jute Butts, 2¼c.@2⅞c., currency, ⅌ lb.; North River Flax, 15c.@17c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canada, 15c.@16c.

HARDWARE—Meets with a much readier sale, the market showing decidedly more animation, with values quoted, in most instances, about as before.

HIDES—Have been in light demand at unchanged prices. Sales have been reported of 300 City Slaughters and 300 Salted Texas and Western on private terms.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—With a comparatively moderate movement in the leading kinds values are quoted essentially as in our previous report.

MOLASSES—Has been dull at unchanged prices. Stock, 664 hhds. Cuba, 3,805 hhds. Porto Rico, 2,232 hhds. English Islands, and 2,900 bbls. New-Orleans. We quote: Cuba Muscovado Refining, (50 test,) 41½c.; Grocery do. at 43c.@48c.; Cuba Centrifugal, 35c.@38c.; Porto Rico, 44c.@67½c., the latter for fancy; Barbados, 45c.@48c.; Demerara, 40c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 78c.@85c., the latter for fancy.

NAILS—The market shows steadiness as to values on, however, a restricted trade. Common Fence and Sheathing, 10d. to 6d., quoted at $3 75@$3 85; 8d. and 9d., $4 00@$4 15; 6d. and 7d., $4 25@$4 40; 4d. and 5d., $4 50@$4 65; 3d. and 4d., $5 25@$5 40; [illegible] the same sizes of common; Clinch stock, $5 50@$8 ⅌ keg.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in less demand, but offerings have been moderate and prices steady. Sales have been reported of 1,000 bbls. Strained at $2 25; 250 bbls. Pale on private terms, and 350 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $3 50@$4 50. Spirits Turpentine has been offered at easier prices, with a dull market; 50 bbls. brought 36c., and 50 bbls. at 35¾c., cash, and 36½c. time, closing at 35½c. bid, and 35¾c.@36c., asked.

PETROLEUM—There has been a quiet and weak market to-day. Crude in bulk has been offered at 5c. Of Refined sales have been reported of 5,000 bbls. at 11⅝c., closing at 11⅝c.@11¾c.; cases at 17c. Naphtha at 8c. In Philadelphia prices have shown a marked decline, with sales reported of 2,500 bbls. at 11¼c.; 3,000 bbls at 11⅛c., and, rumored, 5,000 bbls. at 11c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been in better demand in a jobbing way, with the speculative trade light; sales have been reported of 450 bbls. in jobbing lots at $23 40@$23 50; 250 bbls. in one lot at $23 25; and 70 bbls. Old Mess at $21 25. Prime Mess has been quoted at $22. Dressed Hogs have been in light receipt and realizing better prices; quoted at 9¼c.@9½c. for corn-fed and 8½c. for grass do. Cut-meats have been sparingly dealt in, with prices unchanged; sales have been reported of 25 bxs. Bellies, 11 lbs. average, 11½c.; 1,500 loose City Pickled Shoulders at 8c.; 500 do. 8¼c.; 5,000 lbs. Bellies, 11 lbs. average, at 11c.; loose City Pickled Hams quoted at 14c.@14½c. Of Smoked Meats sales have been reported of 500 loose City Pickled Shoulders at 9¼c., and 500 loose City Pickled Hams at 16c.... Bacon has been lightly dealt in, with rather a weak market. Sales have been reported of 40 bxs. Long Clear at 11½c....Lard opened decidedly higher, but closed quiet at a decline. Sales have been reported of 175 tcs., contract on the spot, at 14½c.@14 9-16c.; 250 tcs. choice do., 14⅝c.; 2,500 tcs., for September, at 14⅜c.@14½c., closing at 14⅜c.@14 7-16c.; also, 1,000 tcs., seller's option balance of the year, at 11c. Of Kettle, a sale of 50 tcs. has been noted at 15½c. City Steam has been quiet and nominal, with sales reported of 40 tcs. at 13¾c.@14c....Beef has been inactive and nominal. We quote at from $12@$13 50 for Plain Mess, $13 50@$15 for Extra Mess, $20@$22 for Prime Mess, $23@$24 for India Mess. $24@25 for Extra do., ⅌ tierce....Beef Hams at $27 for best Summer-cured Western....Butter has been in good demand. We quote the range on firkins, tubs, and pails from 23c.@33c. for ordinary to very choice State and near-by products; 33c.@35c. for extra choice; 19c.@24c. for ordinary to choice Western, and 25c.@27c. for fancy do. ....Cheese has been ruling firmer, with a fair demand, with State Factory, fair to fancy, quoted at 11c.@13¾c., chiefly at 11½c.@13c. for good to choice, and 13¾c. for fancy; State Dairy, 7c.@12½c.; Western, 6c.@12½c. ⅌ lb.

SALTPETRE—Has been dull, but steady at 5½c., gold, ⅌ lb.

SOAP—Has been held with confidence on a moderate trade, with Castile at 9¾c.@10c., currency; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

SPICES—The feature of the market has been the activity in Pepper, which has been quoted strong and buoyant in price. Mace quoted at $1 20@$1 25 for common to prime; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1 14@$1 16½; Cassia at 23¼c.; Cloves at 44c.@45c.; East India Pepper at 22½c.@23c.; White Pepper at 27c.@27¼c.; Pimento at 12½c.@13c.; Ginger at 11½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., gold.

SUGARS—Raw have been shaded a trifle, and a better business follows. Sales have been reported of 354 hhds. at 7½c. for Muscovado and 9c. for Centrifugal; 158 hhds. Muscovado at 7¾c., and, late yesterday, 200 hhds. Molasses Sugars at 7¾c., and 775 hhds. Muscovado at 7½c.@8c. We quote, more or less nominally, fair Refining at 7 13-16c.@7⅞c.; good do. at 8 1-16c.@8⅛c.; prime do., 8¼c.; fair to very choice Grocery do., 8¼c.@9c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8⅝c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅜c.@9¼c.; Manila bags, 7¼c.@7⅞c.; Molasses Sugar, 7c.@7¾c.; Melado, 4½c.@6½c. Refined Sugars have been rather quiet, with Crushed quoted at 1[illegible]¾c., Powdered at 10¾c.@10⅞c., Granulated at 10¾c., A's at 9⅞c.@10⅛c., and Yellow at 8½c.@9¾c. ⅌ lb.

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock, Aug. 1, 74	143,372	93,105	228,822	1,602
Receipts since Aug. 1	13,536	8,240	2,200	28
Total	156,908	101,345	231,022	1,630
Sales since Aug. 1	9,295	5,443	57,526	593
Stock, Aug. 13, '74	147,613	95,902	173,496	1,037
Stock, Aug. 14, '73	102,347	40,371	215,588	7,376
Stock, Aug. 15, '72	91,830	80,828	74,340	3,532
Stock, Aug. 17, '71	80,697	104,688	329,365	10,311

TALLOW—Has been quoted strong, with a fair inquiry and small offerings; sales have been reported of 60,000 lbs., out-of-town stock, at 8½c.@8 3-16c. Prime City has been quoted 8⅜c. Stearine has been quiet at 18c.@18¼c. for Western, and 18½c.@18¾c. for City.

WHISKY—Has been quoted higher, with sales of 200 bbls. at $1 01@$1 02.

FREIGHTS—For room on accommodation rates have been a trifle firmer, under increased demand, more particularly from the Grain trade. The chartering business has been moderate, with rates steady. The engagements include: To Liverpool, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain at 8¾d.; 32,000 bushels do. at 9d. And, by sail, 36,000 bushels of Grain at 6½d.@7d.; 200 hhds. Tobacco at 27s. 6d. To London, by steam, 250 hhds. Tobacco at 35s., and 2,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. The charters comprise an Italian bark, hence to Cork, for orders, with 3,800 quarters of Grain at 5s. 3d.; an Italian bark, hence, same voyage, with 3,300 quarters of Grain at 5s. 4½d.; an Italian bark, hence, same voyage, with 4,200 quarters of Grain at 5s. 3d.; a Russian bark, hence, to Liverpool, with 4,000 quarters of Grain at 4s. 9d.; a Norwegian bark, hence, to a direct Continental port, with 2,500 quarters of Grain, said to be at 6s.; a German bark, hence to Altuna, with 5,000 bbls. of Refined Petroleum at 4s.; an American bark, hence to Havre or Dunkirk, with 3,100 bbls. of Crude do. at 4s. 9d.; a Norwegian bark, hence to Havre or Bordeaux, with 4,200 bbls. of Naphtha at 4s. 10½d.; an Italian bark, hence to Trieste, with 2,500 bbls. of Refined Petroleum, at 5s. 6d.; a British brig, hence to Seville, with 7,000 cases of Refined do. at 26c.; an Italian bark, (now at Gloucester, Mass.,) hence to Naples, with 500 hhds. of Tobacco at 30s. and £10 gratuity.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Thursday, Aug. 13, Wm. Kennelly, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of J. C. De Lamaire, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story frame house and plot of land, 69.7 by 101.8 by 56 by 100, on the north-east corner of Findlay and William streets, Morrisinia, (Twenty-third Ward,) to Ottilia Vogle, plaintiff in the legal action, for $2,700 over mortgage and interest of $2,140; total, $4,840.

The same auctioneer adjourned the foreclosure sale of the premises on the north-west corner of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street and Tenth avenue, to Aug. 20.

James M. Miller adjourned the foreclosure sale of the house and lot on the south-east corner of Third avenue and One Hundred and Eighth street to Aug. 20.

Hugh N. Camp adjourned the foreclosure of property on the north side of Inwood avenue, Inwood, (Twenty-third Ward,) to Aug. 20.

Wood, Brady & Todd sold at the sales-room, No. 399 Fulton street, Brooklyn, by order of Trustees, the two two-story and basement brick houses and plot of land, 43.10 by 119, rear irregular, by 66.6, known as Nos. 277 and 279 Washington street, Brooklyn, south side, 219 feet east of Johnson street, to William Heissenbattal for $12,000.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The auctions announced for to-day at the Exchange are as follows:

By A. H. Muller & Son, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of Wm. Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of three lots of land, each 25 by 100, on the north side of Thirty-eighth street, 250 feet east of Second avenue.

By Hugh N. Camp, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of George Waddington, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot, 20.6 by 98.9, on the south side of Twenty-ninth street, 185 feet east of Sixth avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES—THURSDAY, AUG. 13.

NEW-YORK.

By Wm. Kennelly.

1 three-story frame house and plot of land 69.7 x101.8x55x100, on n. e. corner of Findlay and William streets, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward	$4,840

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Aug. 12.

Bloomingdale Road, s. w. corner of 99th st., 101.4x170.3x100.11x180.1. The west line of above lots is the east side of Boulevard	$49,560
Ludlow st., e. s., 124.4 ft. n. of Canal st., 32.4x87.6	33,000
Spring st., No. 208, s. s., 75.2 ft. w. of Sullivan st.; runs w. 18.9; thence s. 42.2; thence southerly 49; thence s. w. 10; thence e. 8; thence n. 100	20,000
Washington st., Nos. 666, 668, 670, and 672, n. w. corner of West 10th st., 68.7x50.6x82.11x52.3	45,000
Washington st., n. w. corner of Christopher st., 21.11x70; Weehawken st., e. s., 21.10 ft. s. of West 10th st., 44x74.1	5,000
East 6th st., e. corner of Morse av., 271.9x158	16,000
14th st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 7th av., 25x120	32,000
56th st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 7th av., 25x73.8; 10th av., n. w. corner of 121st st., 103.8x100; 10th av., n. w. corner of 120th st., 100.11x100; 10th av., e. s., 50 ft. s. of n. s. of 185th st., runs east along centre of 185th st. to high-water line, Harlem River, thence n. 23 ft., thence n. w., to e. s. of 10th av. at point 45.4 ft. n. of n. s. 185th st., thence s. 95.4 ft.	51,000
99th st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Grand Boulevard, 102.7x101; 88th st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 10th av., 50x100.8	42,000
102d st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Boulevard, 25x122.3	2,550
Opdyke av., n. s., 450 ft. e. of 2d st., 50x151.4, Woodlawn Heights	750
1st av., e. s., 60.11 ft. s. of 121st st., 20x80	9,158
2d av., s. e. corner of 112th st., 25.11x75	18,000
8th av., s. w. corner of 114th st., 100.11x225; 115th st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 6th av., 225x100.11; 115th st., n. s., 190 ft. w. of 4th av., 100x100.11; 115th st., s. s., 230 ft. w. of 4th av., 50x100.11; 117th st., s. s., 90 ft. w. of 4th av., 100x100.11; 4th av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of 119th st., 50x90; 118th st., n. s., 185 ft. e. of 6th av., 75x100.11	93,500

LEASES RECORDED.

Jay st., No. 3, 5 years, per year	$1,200
Prospect place, No. 51, 1 year, per year	1,150

SHIPMENT OF PEACHES.

The Wilmington (Del.) *Commercial*, of the 12th inst., says: The aggregate of the peach shipments during the past week show a falling off from the week previous, being as it were between the ripening of the varieties, this influence being more noticeable this year by reason of the smallness of the crop. There is a little revival manifest this week, however, and it is anticipated that from thirty to forty cars will go into market daily while the Troths hold on. Prices were somewhat better last week, ranging from $2 50 to $4 50 per crate, while the very best quality brought as much as $6. In our own market peaches are selling at $3 and upward, but the fruit is very poor quality. The greater part which was brought into market on Tuesday and Wednesday were Hales very much decayed. The following are the shipments for the week ending the 11th:

	Car-loads.	Baskets.	Pounds.
To Jersey City	77	37,500	1,232,000
To Philadelphia	32	16,000	512,000
Previous shipments	402	201,100	6,432,000
Total	511	254,500	8,176,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FIFTY-SIXTH ST., NEAR 5TH AV. AND Central Park—An exceedingly desirable medium-size dwelling, with dining-room extension, for sale or to let low. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine st.

LOTS.—FULL FRONT, MADISON AV., 56TH AND 57th sts.; splendid public site. Look at them.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A HOUSE AS A FREE GIFT TO EVERY sixty-fourth purchaser of a lot in Garden City Park.—646 lots, from $150 to $300 each, payable $5 or $10 monthly, (without interest,) and ten two-story dwellings now being erected, to be distributed by drawings on next Christmas Eve among those who have purchased the lots. No extra cost. No chance to lose, but ten chances to receive a present of a dwelling. Come at 9 o'clock any morning and accompany the agent to see the property free of expense. Free excursion every Sunday by special train at 10:30 A. M., returning at 2 P. M. All lots are good, but choice of location can be had by applying at once. Maps and free tickets at HITCHCOCK'S Real Estate Head-quarters, No. 355 3d av., corner 26th st., New-York. Inclose stamp for map.

FOR SALE AT RICHMOND HILL, LONG Island.—On South-side Railroad, only seven miles, or thirty-five minutes from Williamsburg Ferry; this beautiful village offers great inducements for private residence; perfectly healthy and restricted against all nuisances. Neat cottage homes and eligible lots for sale on most favorable terms. O. B. FOWLER, Agent, on the premises.

$300 DOWN AND $40 A MONTH UNTIL paid for.—A splendid two-story dwelling; eight rooms; built by day's work; in perfect order; two blocks from depot; only twenty minutes by rail. Apply at HITCHCOCK'S Real Estate Head-quarters, No. 355 3d av., corner 26th st., between 9 and 11 A. M.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

EXCHANGE FOR JEWELRY, WHOLESALE, a residence and fruit farm in New-Jersey. Address, immediately, JEWELER, Room No. 105 French's Hotel.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

An Elegant Mansion,

and other desirable real and personal property

FOR SALE!

AT

PUBLIC AUCTION,

in Meriden, Conn.

Unless previously disposed of at private sale, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the

9th day of September, 1874,

at 1 o'clock P. M., the

Splendid Residence and Grounds

lately owned by

J. WILCOX, Esq.,

in Meriden, Conn. The house is centrally located in the city, stands upon high ground, is built of Milwaukee brick with brown-stone trimmings, is large and spacious, of beautiful architecture, and furnished with every modern convenience and improvement. The lot upon which it stands contains about

FIVE ACRES OF LAND,

tastefully laid out and in the best order, and ornamented with trees, shrubs, statuary, &c. This is one of the most elegant and desirable residences in the State of Connecticut, and cost five years ago, about $150,000.

I will also sell at public auction, at the same time and place, a large quantity of rich and desirable

Furniture, Lambrequins, Mirrors, Gas-fixtures, Lace Curtains, &c.,

especially designed for and adapted to the house. Also, the lot of

Land, with Stables, Coachman's House, &c.,

thereon, immediately adjoining the homestead.

Immediately after said sale I will also sell at public auction, the

Three-story Brick Building and Lot,

formerly owned by J. Wilcox, situated on the

CORNER MAIN AND BROAD STS.,

in said Meriden, fitted up for stores and tenements.

The above sale will be positive, rain or shine. Real estate will be sold subject to incumbrances thereon. Terms, twenty per cent. cash on day of sale, balance in thirty days. Further information furnished on application.

J. H. GUY, Trustee,
West Meriden, Conn.

MERIDEN, Aug. 5, 1874.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

HALF-ACRE PLOTS, HALF-ACRE PLOTS,

AT

ROSELLE, N. J.,

Forty-three minutes from New-York by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, two miles beyond Elizabeth.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND DEALERS IN NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE, NO. 6 PINE ST., NEW-YORK,

will positively sell,

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF C. A. LAMBARD, deceased,

TUESDAY, AUG. 18, 1874,

AT 12 M., ON THE PREMISES,

SIXTY-SEVEN ACRES OF VALUABLE LAND,

Sub-divided in half-acre plots, fronting on Chestnut st., the main avenue of the town, three-quarters of a mile from station. Surrounded on every side by improvements.

Special train will leave foot of Liberty st. at 11 A. M.

LUNCHEON BEFORE THE SALE.

For maps, passes, and full particulars, apply to,

A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO.,
No. 6 Pine st., New-York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF

VALUABLE HOTEL PROPERTY.

THE SEA ISLAND HOTEL,

BEAUFORT, S. C.

By virtue of an order of the District Court of the United States for South Carolina, in bankruptcy, in the matter of M. M. KINGMAN, bankrupt, I will sell at public auction at 10 A. M., on THURSDAY, Sept. 3, 1874, the real and personal property known as the SEA ISLAND HOTEL, situated in the town of Beaufort, S. C. This hotel is widely and favorably known as a Winter resort for northern travel. It has besides a large local and transient patronage, being at the terminus of the Port Royal Railroad, and in close connection with Augusta, Savannah, and Charleston.

The main building has a front of 100 feet on Beaufort River, with a view of Port Royal Bay and the Sea Islands; a depth of 135 feet; the salt water comes within thirty yards of the door; it is three stories high, has thirty-four bedrooms, averaging 15x17 feet each, with lofty ceilings and large windows; a dining-room 35x70; parlors, wide halls, baths, enunciator, barber shop, billiard-room, telegraph office, stables, barns, and other out-buildings; splendid range in kitchen, &c. the house is well furnished throughout; linen, towelling, bedding, blankets, crockery, cutlery, &c., which will be sold separately, in sets or in bulk.

Offers at private sale may be sent to the assignee until day of sale. JAMES G. THOMPSON, Assignee.

BEAUFORT, S. C. jy31-1aw3wF

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

STORE TO LET.

No. 55 CHAMBERS ST., running through to Reade st., near Broadway. Inquire of ALEX. T. STEWART'S Agent, Broadway and Chambers st., between 12 and 3 P. M.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A WELL FURNISHED HOUSE IN GOOD neighborhood, will be rented to a genteel family of adults; owner will board out rent. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS & SONS, No. 270 West 34th st., near 8th av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—IN BROOKLYN, A SECOND FLOOR IN a respectable neighborhood, possession about Aug. 20, containing five rooms, laid out to good advantage for housekeeping. Address, with particulars, R., Box No. 121 New-York *Times* Office.

WANTED—FOR CASH, A SMALL GENTEEL PLACE within twenty miles of New-York. Address, with full particulars, H., Box No. 918 Post Office, New-York.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The seventeenth annual term of this institution commences at No. 8 Great Jones st., in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, 1874.

Graduates of the Law School are admitted to practice in all the courts of the State.

For catalogues, &c., apply to THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor of Municipal Law.

Aug. 7, 1874.

INSTRUCTION.

NEWTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NEWTON, SUSSEX CO., N. J.

A thorough home school. Non-sectarian. Young men fitted for business or for any college. A collegiate department for ladies. Every branch, including music, French, German, drawing, and painting, a specialty. A spacious enlargement of boarding-house, with modern improvements, will be ready for ladies in Sept. Direct access by railroad. Terms moderate. Send for catalogue. Term commences Sept. 8. S. S. STEVENS, A. M. Princ'l.

SEABURY SEMINARY,

No. 125 West 42d st., near Reservoir Park, commences Sept. 21, the eighth successful year. A thorough English and French school for young ladies and children. Also, a separate school for boys' under the immediate charge of a clergyman. Three departments—Senior, junior, and kindergarten. Modern and ancient languages, drawing, painting, and music taught by Professors. Highest references. Apply to Mrs. FROST, No. 125 West 42d st., New-York.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
TARRYTOWN-ON-THE-HUDSON.
A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The course of instruction embraces classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies, and natural science, music, drawing, and elocution, military drill, gymnasium, &c.
Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 805 BROADWAY, CORNER 11TH ST.—After a brief vacation, and a thorough overhauling and refitting of the rooms, the above institution will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 1. This will be a favorable time for new students to enter. The apartments are the largest, finest, best lighted, and best ventilated of any for school purposes in the City. Thorough instruction is given in all the commercial branches. No extra charge for French, German, and Spanish. Students may enter at any time, and for any period. Terms reasonable. Call or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD & CO.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for young ladies and children.
Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., Rector,
No. 21 West 32d st.

Opening services of the Autumn Term at 10 A. M. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. For circulars apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

MISS COMSTOCK,
NOS. 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH ST.,
RESERVOIR PARK.

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 23. Boarding pupils limited to sixteen. Application may be made personally or by letter.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at
NO. 52 WEST 47TH ST., NEW-YORK,
on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874.

MADAME O. da SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S
(formerly Mrs Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 28. Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

BROOKS SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Location, the "City of Schools," in the suburbs; buildings new, grounds large; family limited to sixty; studies arranged in preparatory and collegiate courses; ladies prepared for Vassar College. Principal, Mrs. M. B. J. WHITE; teachers, seven resident, two non-resident. For particulars address
EDWARD WHITE,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MERVIEW FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND German Home Academy for Young Ladies (number limited) and Conservatory of Music, Babylon, Long Island. Terms moderate. Location healthy and delightful. Principal, Miss ADELAIDE GANNON, assisted in the Musical Department by Miss LOUISE ECKSTEIN, the celebrated pianist from London.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S

French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies' NO. 36 EAST 35TH ST., (formerly No. 42 Avenue Du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above until the first week in September, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be at their house in New-York.

MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA WILL REOPEN her English and French Boarding School for young ladies at Dobb's Ferry, N. Y., on the Hudson, Sept. 15. Board and tuition, $300 a year. Delightfully located; forty-five minutes from New-York City. For circulars, address the Principal, or JAMES WILDE, JR., No. 482 Broadway.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 16. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study and full particulars, address PROF. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

THE HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS ATTENDing the Hopkins Grammar School, (fifth year;) enlarged and refitted; combines the advantages of the family and personal instruction, with drill in large classes which graduate fifty pupils for Yale.
WM. A. MAGILL, A. M.,
Nos. 126 and 128 High st., New-Haven, Conn.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL,
GENEVA, N. Y.

A first-class boarding-school for boys, situated in one of the most beautiful and healthy villages in the State, on the line of the N. Y. Central Railroad; terms, $320 per annum. For information address THOS. D. REED.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, languages, and music. Reopens Sept. 16.
Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—THIS IS A college of the highest rank for well prepared students; it has also eclectic and preparatory departments, with superior instruction in music and art; terms moderate. Send for catalogue to Rev. A. W. Cowles, D. D., Elmira, N. Y. Next session begins Sept. 9.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Penn., opens Sept. 9. Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 3 Nassau st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

TRINITY COLLEGIATE AND PREPARATORY School, Sing Sing, N. Y., will reopen Sept 1. Boys prepared for West Point, Annapolis, and Civil Service examinations. Education sound, and terms reasonable. Principal, A. H. Austin.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE, BEGINS ITS THIRTY-third Year, Sept. 2.—A private school, prepares young men for business, scientific school, or college; terms, $450 per year. For catalogues address
BENJ. F. MILLS, A. M., Principal,
South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass.

SOUTH JERSEY INSTITUTE, BRIDGETON, N. J.—First-class school for both sexes. Location delightful and healthy; climate mild. Building brick; heated by steam; lighted by gas: hot and cold water. Railroads and telegraphs. Commences Sept. 2. Send for catalogue. H. K. TRASK, Principal.

CORNWALL HEIGHTS SCHOOL.—CORNwall-on-the-Hudson, N. Y. "Happy Home for Boys." Mountain tramps and trapping. Each department under an able and experienced instructor. Will reopen Sept. 16. OREN COBB, A. M., Principal.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully-conducted and best-sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

MISS WHITCOMBS, NO. 82 PIERREPONT ST., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above for circular.

FALLEY SEMINARY, FULTON, OSWEGO County, N. Y., (Established 1849.)—For both sexes; reopens Aug. 31; thorough discipline and instruction; pupils in the family of the principal. Address
Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M., Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE MILITARY INSTITUTE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—The next school year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. For Catalogue, with terms, references, &c., address
H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE—PORT CHESter, Westchester County, N. Y.—A boarding school for ten boys. O. Winthrop Starr, Principal. Situation beautiful; play ground 4½ acres; instruction thorough; references first class; experience, 19 years; $400 per annum.

PARKER ACADEMY, WOODBURY, CONN.—A Select School for boys, $250. Personal teaching and attention.
Fall term opens Sept. 7. Correspondence invited.
T. PATTISON, Principal.

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE—A Boarding-school for both sexes, under the care of the Society of Friends. Fall term begins 9th month 7th.
Address S. C. COLLINS, Principal,
Chappaqua, N. Y.

BAYVIEW INSTITUTE, BABYLON, LONG Island.—An English, classical, commercial boarding-school for boys; reopens Sept. 7; thorough work, pleasant home. L. HOMER HART, Principal.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Nos. 136, 138, and 140 Montague st., Brooklyn, N. Y., opens Sept. 23, 1874.
CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDing and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.

IRVING INSTITUTE, for boys and young gentlemen. Session opens Sept. 14. For circulars address
ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

BETHLEHEM HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Rev. A. RONDTHALER, Principal.
Until Aug. 14 apply to G. W. PERKINS, A. M., No. 37 Broad st., Bethlehem, Penn.

HUDSON.—YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HUDSON, N. Y.—A native French teacher resides in the family; terms, $300 per annum. Reopens Sept. 7.
Misses PEAKE, Principals.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON AND MISS AGNES L. JONES.—English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, 13 East 31st street, reopens September 24.

AT MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, NEAR Peekskill, N. Y., boys have the best opportunities for healthful education. Reopens Sept. 15. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Florida, Orange County, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 14.
Mrs. G. W. SEWARD, Principal.

NEW-YORK SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, PEEKSkill on the Hudson.—Reopens the first Monday in September, 1874.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

$360 PER YEAR, NO EXTRAS.—SUPERIOR advantages, Amenia (N. Y.) Seminary.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—52 weeks, $273. No extras. E. C. Shortlidge, A. M., (Harvard,) Kennett square, Pa.

INSTRUCTION.

BOYS' SCHOOL.
MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., (Reservoir Park.)
Second year commences Sept. 24, 1874.
Only eight boarding pupils received.
Hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

MISS HINSDALE,
assisted by Dr. George S. Blackie, of the Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn, will reopen her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, (formerly Mrs. Macauley's) Nos. 275 and 277 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
School year will open Sept. 16.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
$300 a year pays for board, tuition, &c., in this well-known institution. Advantages equal to the best.
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NEWBURG INSTITUTE.
A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEWBURG, N. Y.
For circulars, address
HENRY W. SIGLAR, M. A., (Yale,) } Principals.
JOHN MACNIE, M. A., (Yale,) }

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.—A select Boarding-school for Boys, at Sing Sing on the Hudson. The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing, and Elocution. A thoroughly organized Military Department. Riding-school, with well-trained Horses. Gymnasium, &c. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. J. HOWE ALLEN, Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, 171st st. and King's Bridge Road, New-York. (Former residence of I. P. Martin, Esq.) Twentieth year. Will reopen Sept. 16. V. PREVOST, Principal, successor to Lespinasse & Prevost. Circulars on application at the Institute, Station "M," or at G. Lespinasse's, 3 Pine st., N.Y.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—A BOARDing and Day School for boys, No. 58 Park av., between 37th and 38th sts., commences its eleventh year, Sept. 21. Boarders limited to four; day scholars to fifty. Circulars sent on application.
JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

ADRIAN INSTITUTE, ISELIN, N. J., ONE HOUR from N. Y., on Philadelphia R. R., reopens Sept. 8. Seminary for young ladies. Principals, Mrs. L. H. Mathews and Mrs. M. E. Baebler. A complete course of instruction in English, French, German, Music, &c. Pupils taught to think. Address No. 221 West 15th st., N. Y.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S ENGLISH, FRENCH and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., New York. Exercises for the next year will begin at 9 A. M. Oct. 1, when all pupils should be present. New scholars will report Sept. 29, when teachers will class them.

CENTRAL PARK INSTITUTE.—SUMMER School near Central Park for Southern children or young ladies desiring to enter advanced classes in Autumn. Private lessons in Art, Literature, Elocution. One family received. Rooms cool, quiet, elegant. E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

COTTAGE HILL, TARRYTOWN ON HUDSON, AN English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. The 18th year begins Sept. 23. Best advantages of home and European schools. Beautiful grounds and river scenery. Address Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, A. M., Principal.

MR. YOUNG'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
CLINTON HILL, ELIZABETH, N. J.,
Will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MISS BALLOW'S
English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d st.
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

MISS MEEKER'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 21,
At No. 56 Washington st., Norwich, Conn.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.—Widely known for its rare advantages for literary and art culture, and the beauty of its location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The Fall session opens Aug. 12; safe and pleasant home; superior advantages in solid branches, music, and art. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

ENGLEWOOD CLASSICAL AND MATHEmatical school for boys; term commences Sept. 14. For circulars, address AUG. KURSTEINER, M. D., T. R. WHITE, A. M., Principals, Englewood, N. J.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS OF THE Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th av., first house from Washington square, on MONDAY, the 28th of September, 1874.

LOCUST HILL SEMINARY—YONKERS, ON the Hudson.—Location unsurpassed. The course of instruction thorough and complete. Will open Sept. 16.
Miss EMILY A. RICE, Principal.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRIStown, N. J.—A first-class school for thirty boarding pupils. C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE N. Y., resumes work Sept. 10.
Et nunc amoto quaeramus seria ludo.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
☞ Fun's over; study begins. ☜
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MACGREGOR HALL.
A family school for girls. Flushing, Long Island.
M. MACGREGOR, Principal.

FLUSHING (N. Y.) INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys, begins Sept. 15.
A. P. NORTHROP. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 17, 1874.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, 25 West 46th st., N. Y., reopens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 17.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, A school for boys, opens Sept. 1, Madison, N. J.
JAMES SHIER, Principal.

MISS E. A. HAMMEKEN'S BOARDING-SCHOOL for young ladies reopens Sept. 14. Address the Principal, Fairview, South Orange, N. J.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen Sept. 16.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—REFERENCE to patrons. Address at Unionville, Orange County, N. Y. S. S. HARTWELL, M. A.

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

$300.—TUITION AND BOARD (YOUNG LAdies); Jackson Institute, Morrisania, N. Y. Send for circulars. MRS. JACKSON.

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A LADY TEACHER OF LONG EXPERIENCE, a graduate, desires a position; college or seminary preferred, or will take five or six private pupils in New-York City during the Winter. Address TEACHER, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

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TO TEACHERS.—A FINE OPENING AT STAMford, Conn., for a first-class collegiate day school for boys. Address GUARDIAN, Box No. 189 *Times* Office, with references, &c.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of JOHN HARBUTT, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the fifteenth day of September, A. D. 1874, at ten o'clock A. M., before the said court, at Trenton, New-Jersey, and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.
aug7-1aw3wF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of GEORGE TUGNOT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Rufus B. Cowing, at No. 160 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of February, 1874.
RUFUS B. COWING, }
P. D. P. RICKETTS, } Executors.
H. R. DEMILT, }
f13-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE BRINCKERHOFF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No 52 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of October next.—Dated New-York the 2d day of April, 1874. The New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company. Administrators, with the will annexed, by HENRY PARISH, President.
ap4-1aw6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WM. ARCHDALL O'DOHERTY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 64 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—New-York, the 4th day of June, 1874.
JOHN SUTHERLAND, Executor, &c.
jn5-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM PAYNE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the offices of A. W. Speir, No. 49 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of March, 1874. JEMIMA PAYNE, Executrix.
mh27-1aw6mF*

DRY GOODS.

CARPETS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

will offer TO-DAY, (FRIDAY) Aug. 14, an Elegant Assortment of

Real Axminster, Aubusson, Indian, Persian, and Berlin

CARPETS,

IN ONE PIECE. *Prices very attractive.*

They will also offer a Large Variety of

French Moquettes,
at $3 per yard and upward.

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at $3 per yard and upward.

Scotch Axminsters,
at $2 50 per yard and upward.

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at $2 25 per yard and upward.

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A Fine Assortment of

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A Choice Assortment of

Extra Super Ingrains,
Three-Ply, Medium, and Superfine,
Rugs, Mats, Oil-Cloths,
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at prices lower than for the past ten years, *offering an opportunity* to buyers such as has seldom been presented.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

SAUCES.

TRADE-MARK

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

JOHN W. LEA et al. against SUNDRY COUNTERFEITERS.

"When it is apparent that there is an intention to deceive the public by the use of the name of a place and the word descriptive of an article, such deception will not be protected by the pretense that these words cannot be used in such manner as to constitute a 'trade mark.'

Where words and the allocation of words have, by long use, become known as designating the article of a particular manufacturer, he acquires a right to them as a trade-mark, which competing dealers cannot fraudulently invade.

The essence of the wrong is the false representation and deceit, on proof of which an injunction will issue."

The Concluding Words of the Judges' Decision are:

"The order appealed from should be modified and the injunction extended so as to prohibit the use of the words 'Worcestershire Sauce' on the bills, labels, and wrappers of the defendant."

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CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

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Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the World.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

All parties infringing on the above will be prosecuted by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS.

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METALS.
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NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

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At the Times Up-Town Office,
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And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A GOOD MANY CAPABLE SERVANTS, AT moderate wages, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, and others, who want German, Welsh, English, Scotch, Swedish, American, and good colored help, for City and country, at the PROTESTANT HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store. Also good situations ready immediately.

CHAMBER-WORK AND WASHING.—BY A thoroughly competent young woman who understands her duties in every branch; is very neat and orderly; is also an excellent washer and ironer; can do up fine things in superior style; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

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COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable man and wife, aged 25 years, no children; man can care and drive horses, care cattle, milk, do gardening, repair roads and walks, mow lawn, &c.; wife is a good cook, and an excellent laundress; can also sew on Wheeler & Wilson machine, and do all parts of housework; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A STEADY, WELL-EXPERIENCED woman who understands her business thoroughly in every branch; is a first-class meat cook, also a good baker and pastry cook, or will take a first-class laundress' place; has a child six years old whom she wishes with her; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

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COOK.—BY A GOOD, SUBSTANTIAL FRENCH family cook; she is an active, industrious, and well recommended woman; has no objection to the country; reasonable wages accepted. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts.

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HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SMART, RESPECTABLE young woman, trustworthy and faithful to the interest of her employer, for general house-work in a nice private family; is twenty-five years of age, and is not afraid of large washing or a sizable family; will go to the country and stay when she gets there. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

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WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country who are in want of book-keepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

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ADVERTISER, WHO GIVES AND EXPECTS references, wants partner in this City, with $10,000 to $15,000 cash. Investor secured against loss by responsible bondsmen, and solid profits guaranteed. Good opening for active young man. Any party seeking business, who has above qualifications, can address IRON GOODS, Box No. 3,945 New-York Post Office.

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*Abyssinia, Wed., Sept. 2	Parthia, Saturday, Sept. 19

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

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FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 7:30 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 22, at 1 P. M.
OCEANIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 29, at 7 A. M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 5, at 1 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

E. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:

GLAMORGAN.....Aug. 22
PEMBROKE.....Sept. 12

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin.....$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin.....$55 currency
Steerage.....$30 currency.

Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff.....$33
Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents
No. 17 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

STEAMER EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N Y.

Elysia, Saturday....Aug. 15
California, Sat'day, Aug. 29
Europa, Wednesday, Aug. 19
Macedonia, Wed., Sept. 2
Ethiopia, Saturday, Aug. 22
Sardinia, Saturday, Sept. 5
Anglia, Wednesday, Aug. 26
India, Wed'day....Sept. 9

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates. INTERMEDIATE, $45. STEERAGE, $15.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circular, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Wednesday, Aug. 12
STATE OF INDIANA.....Wednesday, Aug. 19
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Wednesday, Aug. 26

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for any amount issued. For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has always been adopted by this company to avoid ice in the headlands.

From Pier 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Spain....Aug. 15, 7:30 A. M. | Egypt.....Aug. 29, 3 P. M.
Canada....Aug. 22, 2 P. M. | The Queen.....Sept. 5, 12 M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUNNER.....Aug. 25, 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced rates. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being nearer than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE, SUNDAY.....Saturday...Aug. 22
WASHINGTON, LAURENNEC.....Saturday...Sept. 5
VILLE DE PARIS, DANTE.....Saturday, Sept. 19

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)

First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75.....Third, $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

Americans travelling by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

No. 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-powered steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. PRICE.....Aug. 18, 9:30 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS, Capt. FORSYTH.....Aug. 25, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. BRIDDON.....Sept. 1, 9:30 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. JONES.....Sept. 8, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD.....Sept. 15, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS

TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

HERDER, Capt. FISCHER, Aug. 25.
SCHILLER, Capt. [illegible], Sept. 8.

from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, $30, currency; steerage to Cherbourg and Hamburg, $30, gold. Prepaid tickets from Hamburg, $36, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship FRANKFURT, Capt. FR. BULOW, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship AMERICA, Capt. A. DE LIMON, on SATURDAY, Aug. 15.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin.....$100 and $120
Second cabin.....60
Steerage.....30

For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Aug. 15, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Aug. 22, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Aug. 29, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Sept. 5, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Sept. 12, at 3 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates. Cabin and General Office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage Offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. R. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on TUESDAY, Aug. 25, at 10 A. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examinations and keeping of baggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.

Persons desiring passports can obtain the necessary information and blanks by applying to the undersigned, at the office of the Secretary of State, No. 57 Pearl st., New-York. F. W. SEWARD, Assistant Secretary of State.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco, $60, $100, or $110 currency.

San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.

San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

COLON, Capt. J. M. Dow, Aug. 15, at 12 noon.

ACAPULCO, Commodore A. G. GRAY, Aug. 29, at 12 noon.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:

COLORADO.....Aug. 12
CHINA.....Aug. 26

and every fortnightly Saturday thereafter.

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, H. J. BULLAY,
Managing Director. Superintendent.

G. H. DAYTON,
Freight Agent.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship

CITY OF PEKING,
5,000 tons burden,

for San Francisco, as above, on or about Aug. 10, 1874.

Clipper freight taken at unusually low rates.

The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow and sail on or about Sept. 10.

For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, H. J. BULLAY,
Managing Director. Superintendent.

G. H. DAYTON,
Freight Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. SICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 15, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, Aug. 22, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent.
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

C. D. OWENS,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. CROWELL, Wednesday, Aug. 12.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Aug. 15.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For JAMAICA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.

ANDES.....Sept. 4

For JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.

ETNA.....Aug. 18

For HAYTI, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, AND VENEZUELA.

CLARIBEL.....Aug. —
ATLAS.....Sept. 18.

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.) for Havana direct, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Aug. 18.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, Aug. 25.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. R. CURTIS, Sept. 1.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

D. MCKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF HAVANA (Havana direct).....Aug. 20
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct).....Aug. 27
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico).....Aug. 29
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau).....Sept. 3

For freight or passage, apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

6:15 A. M.—NEWS Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Express Train for Easton, Belvidere, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Manch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12.40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Bethlehem.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Manch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

6:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

On and after MONDAY, July 13, 1874, the following will be the only authorized offices in New-York City and Brooklyn for the Sale of First and Second Class Tickets over the following lines:

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R., No. 413 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 30th Street Depot, Harlem Depot, and at Westcott's Express Offices, No. 7 Park place, 10th st. and Broadway, and 32d st., near Broadway, New-York, and No. 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.

ERIE RAILWAY,

No. 241 Broadway, No. 529 Broadway, No. 957 Broadway, No. 10 Greenwich st., Depot foot Chambers st., Depot foot 23d st., Depot Jersey City, No. 2 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 34 Hudson st., Hoboken.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,

No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, No. 9 Battery place, Depot foot Desbrosses st., Depot foot Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

No. 315 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, Depot foot of Desbrosses st., Depot foot of Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

C. H. KENDRICK, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. N. Y. C. & H. R. R.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Erie Railway.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Penn. R. R.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent S. & O. R. R.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday.) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.

Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at Newport P. M. at 4:15 and 8:10 P. M.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 3 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 8:30 P. M. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South. "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M. Accommodation for Trenton at 7 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M. 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For Bound Brook, 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For Somerville, Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 7, and 9 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 39 at 8:35 P. M.

Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, jr., General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after July 17, 1874, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, E. D., as follows: 8:30 A. M.—Mail for Patchogue and intermediate stations, connecting at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway Beach, and at Babylon with boat for Fire Island, and at Patchogue with stage for Bellport and Fire Place. 10:30 A. M.—Islip Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 1:30 P. M.—Babylon Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway. Boats leave Roosevelt st., New-York, twenty minutes before leaving time at South 8th st. Boats leave Grand st., New-York, fifteen minutes before leaving time. SUNDAY TRAINS leaving Bushwick Avenue Depot: 9 A. M.—Sunday Milk, for Patchogue, stopping at all stations (Hempstead and Rockaway.) 10:30 A. M.—Sunday Rockaway Accommodation. 1:30 P. M.—Sunday Rockaway and Hempstead Accommodation. 3 P. M.—Sunday Babylon Accommodation.

R. WHITE, Master of Transportation.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA, VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Commencing MONDAY, July 27, 1874.

Leave New-York, (from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st.:)

7 A. M. for Long Branch, Seabright, and Highlands.

9:45 A. M. for Philadelphia, Long Branch, Waretown, Tuckerton, and Bridgeton.

1:40 P. M. for Philadelphia, Long Branch, Waretown, and Tuckerton.

3:45 P. M., foot of 24th st., N. R.; for Long Branch, 3:30 P. M., Pier No. 8 North River.; &c.

4:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Waretown, &c.

5:30 P. M. for Long Branch and intermediate stations.

On SUNDAYS leave 24th st. Pier at 9 A. M., and Pier No. 8 at 9:40 A. M. for Long Branch, returning arrive at Pier No. 8 at 6:50 P. M.; 24th st. Pier at 7:10 P. M.

Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25.

W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

After June 28, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St Albans.

10:00 A. M., special Saratoga Express; through time 5 hours and 40 minutes.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

2:40 P. M., special Saratoga Express, reaches Saratoga 9:20 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. E. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

THE FLUSHING, NORTH SIDE, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD

Of Long Island. Short route to Babylon and Fire Island Trains leave Hunter's Point at 6:30, 8:20, 9:35 A. M. and 2, 4, 4:35, 5, 6 P. M. The 9:35 A. M. and 4:35 P. M are fast Express Trains. For daily trains to Flushing College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, and all other stations, see Time Tables. Ferry foot of Thirty-fourth st., foot of James slip, East River, thirty minutes, and foot of Thirty-fourth st., East River, fifteen minutes previous to the departure of the trains from Hunter's Point. Tickets sold and baggage checked at James slip and Thirty-fourth street offices. Sunday trains leave Hunter's Point for Babylon, Hempstead, and all way stations at 9:15 A. M. and 2 P. M. For Southern College Point, Whitestone, and all intermediate stat ons, at 8:10 A. M. and 12:30, 2:30, 6, 8 P. M. For Great Neck and all intermediate stations at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. The 8:20, 9:35 A. M. and 4:00, 4:35 P. M. trains from Hunter's Point connect with boat at Babylon for Fire Island. L. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE.

FOR BOSTON via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER DAILY (SUNDAYS INCLUDED) at 5 P. M.

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. H. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro', Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces.

For tickets and staterooms, apply at No. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; 3d av. and 125th st.; Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the Pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen. Pass. Agt., O. C. S. B. Com.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON AND NEWPORT.

Steamer STONINGTON every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer NARRAGANSETT every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.—From Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M. Parlor cars are run by this line from Stonington to Wh te Mountains without change.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1874.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS COMpany have declared a Dividend of Two Dollars per share, payable on the 1st day of September, proximo, to stockholders of record, at the close of the transfer-books.

The transfer-books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. Aug. 17, to the morning of sept. 2.

J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

UNION AND TITUSVILLE RAILROAD.—The coupons due on the 1st July on the bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation at the banking-house of Maitland, Audenried & Co., north-east corner 3d and Dock sts., Philadelphia.

SEA BIRD,

for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 13th...3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 13th...6:45 A. M.
Saturday, 15th...10:00 A. M.	Friday, 14th.....7:00 A. M.
Sunday, 16th.....8:00 A. M.	Saturday, 15th...4:00 P. M.
Monday, 17th.....7:00 A. M.	Sunday, 16th.....5:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 18th...7:30 A. M.	Monday, 17th...1:30 A. M.
	Tuesday, 18th...12:00 M.

HELEN,

between New-York, (from foot of Franklin st., Pier No. 35,) and Red Bank, as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Friday, 14th.....3:00 P. M.	Friday, 14th.....3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 15th...3:30 P. M.	Monday, 17th.....6:30 A. M.
Monday, 17th...12:00 M.	Tuesday, 18th...7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 18th...12:00 M.	Wednesday, 19th.7:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 19th.12:30 P. M.	Thursday, 20th...8:00 A. M.
Thursday, 20th...1:30 P. M.	Friday, 21st.....8:30 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3:30 P. M. Class 2d, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 204 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn, and at the Ferry, Brooklyn.

FOR HARLEM, LANDING AT 117TH ST., Astoria, 109th st., and 120th st., connecting with boats for High and King's Bridge. Boats leave Peck slip every half hour from 6:30 A. M. until 7 P. M., except 11 A. M., 2:30, and 2 P. M.

N. B.—See time tables where boats land. Sunday boats leave every half hour from 9:30 A. M. until 8 P. M.

ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.—New palace steam-boats leave Fulton Ferry Pier at 6, 7, 7:45, 8:15, 9, 9:45, 10:35, 11:45 A. M., 12:15, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 4:25, 5:15, 6, 6:20 P. M. See time cards for landings.

SUNDAY BOATS every half hour after 9 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park Esopus. Steam-boat Daniel W. BALDW

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

A BROOKLYN MYSTERY.

AN UNKNOWN MAN FOUND ASSASSINATED—THE POLICE UTTERLY AT FAULT.

If any instance were needed to convince the public of the utter inefficiency of the Brooklyn Police, a tragedy which occurred in the Eastern District on Wednesday evening amply suffices for the desired purpose. The Brooklyn Police, having done all in their power to keep the case away from the public, are starting the suicide theory to cover up their own stupidity. The murder, for murder it undoubtedly is, is of a peculiarly interesting character, and closely resembles in its character the murder of Señor Otero by Gonzales and Pelletier, in the Brooklyn City Park, in 1865. The facts in the present case are as follows:

A row of brown-stone houses on Bedford avenue, near Hayward street, face toward a pile of stones in some vacant lots which formerly were part of the Wallabout swamp. About 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening, while Messrs. Smith, Mills, and Cott were sitting on the stoops of the houses alluded to, which they occupy, they noticed a man lying on the pile of stones. At first they thought he was intoxicated, but soon they heard a terrible groaning, and, going across the street, were horrified to find that the man's throat was cut almost from ear to ear, and that he was dying.

One of the gentlemen at once ran to the corner of Hayward street, where Officer Janicke, of the Sixth Sub-Precinct, was standing, and informed him of the matter. When Officer Janicke reached the scene the unfortunate man was already in the agonies of death. He managed, however, to gasp out, "New-York—Italian—Essex street—priest." After saying this he became speechless, and died on being carried into the station, so that the only clue given by the murdered man before his death must be found in the disconnected words he uttered. The use of the word "priest" is easily and fittingly explained by the reason that the murdered man was in all probability a Roman Catholic, and desired the religious consolation of his church before his death, which he felt was approaching, and this fact forms the first of many which are in direct contradiction of the suicide theory of the Brooklyn Police. The remaining three words, therefore, must be taken as what the murdered man wished to say regarding his murder. He either meant that he was an Italian, residing in Essex street, in this City, or that his murderer was.

The murdered man was evidently a foreigner by birth, and to all appearances an Italian. He was about thirty-five years of age, five feet seven inches in height, with dark brown hair, mustache and imperial. His complexion was swarthy and his features, though prominent, might be termed handsome from their regularity. He was evidently not of the common class. This was apparent not only from the fact that his hands did not show rough labor, but from the apparel he wore. He was dressed in a black alpaca coat, black cassimere pants with a white silk thread, dark vest, white shirt, embroidered undershirt, white cotton drawers, white stockings, and Congress gaiters. On the body being brought into the Station-house it was searched by acting Capt. Buckholz. In the pants pocket a red morocco pocket-book containing $25 30 was found. A silver watch was found in his vest pocket attached to a gold-plated chain. A case supposed to be a razor-case was found in his coat pocket, which held a pair of spectacles. He wore three rings, a gold and amethyst ring, a cluster garnet ring, and a plain gold ring. The garnet ring had originally contained three stones, but one had been lost. On the inside of the garnet ring were engraved the letters M. St. G.

The wounds from which the man died were of a most horrible character. The wound in the throat, a deep and incised one, extended from the left ear almost to the windpipe. The wound was evidently not a suicidal one. It was too evenly deep to have been inflicted by the victim himself. The carotid artery was completely severed, and the wound seemed to have been dealt from behind the man's back. The other wounds were almost equally horrible in character. A wound on the top of the head laid the scalp back to the bone from the left. The tip of the nose had been partially cut off. Another wound began at the left eyebrow. The knife evidently glanced, and passed across the forehead. Another cut passed across three fingers of the left hand. Another gash extended from the left corner of the mouth, running downward. Several small wounds were found on the back part of the head. The most ghastly wound was on the left chest. It was three and a half inches in length, deep and jagged. The flesh seemed to have been torn away by some sharp instrument.

The body was then taken to the Dead-house and Coroner Whitehill notified. Capt. Buckholz and Detective Biggert, who was formerly a revenue informer under Gen. Jourdan, proceeded to search the vicinity for some further clue. On the pathway, about 100 yards from the pile of stones, they found a black cloth hat, which evidently belonged to the murdered man, as he was bareheaded when he was found. The hat was made by Erneuwein, of No. 114 Nassau street, New-York. A little further on they found a short sword-cane. The sword, which is about six inches in length, is rusting in the sheath. The whole length of the cane was about three and a half feet. The blade, a triangular one, was bent and spotted with blood. When the ground was examined yesterday morning no traces of blood could be found near where the cane was picked up. This, however, may be accounted for by the heavy fall of rain, which, on the unmade and rough pathway, would wash away all traces of a deadly struggle.

The course pursued by the Police after the discovery of the murder is a wholly incomprehensible one. Some time ago an order was promulgated by Gen. Jourdan that no information should be given reporters in any case until an arrest had been made. This order was supposed to have been rescinded a month ago. On Wednesday evening, Capt. Buckholz, at 9 o'clock, telegraphed the fact, the finding of the body, to Police Head-quarters. Telegraph operator Ebell, who was on duty, failed to give the reporters the dispatch, but notified Sergt. Frost, of the Detective Squad, who used the telegraph for over an hour. On being questioned at the time by a TIMES reporter, Sergt. Frost refused to furnish any information, and said there was no news for reporters. The effects of this style of doing Police business have already been observed in connection with the Charley Ross case in Philadelphia.

As the case stands at present no progress has been made in it by the Police. They have not discovered the name of the murdered man, and have not been able to gain the slightest information regarding the crime. That it is a murder is certain. The wounds could not have been inflicted with the sword-cane. The sword-cane was the property of the murdered man, and was used by him to defend himself. When attacked from behind, he staggered back, with his left side toward his assassin, and with his right attempted to use his sword-cane. The assassin caught it, bent it, and slashed his wrist, cutting him across the fingers of the left hand with the weapon he used. Then followed the other wounds, all on the left side. This is the only theory of the crime which will stand analyzation.

It is understood Capt. Irving and some of the best men of the Detective office are working on the case. If the mystery is solved it will be by them. In the hands of the Brooklyn Police, it will resolve itself into another Panormo murder, where the assassin or assassins will go unwhipt of justice.

Last night two men were driven from the Fourth Ward of New-York to the Brooklyn Morgue, corner of Union avenue and Hope street. The men, on leaving their carriage, were shown the body of the Italian found murdered in Bedford avenue on Thursday night, and which they at once identified as that of Salvadore Torino, a feather-brush maker, who has a wife and three children in Italy. The attention of the persons identifying the body was first drawn to the subject by the publication of the murder in the newspapers. They recognized the ring bearing the inscription "M. St. G." as belonging to the husband of the lady with whom Torino boarded in New-York. Torino, on Wednesday, called on one of the two men and borrowed $5 from him, saying he was going to collect a bill and would repay the loan to-day. After viewing the remains the men drove to the Police Station, and, with Capt. Woglom and Sergt. Fielding, proceeded to Police Head-quarters. Here they had a long consultation with Superintendent Folk. Beyond the murdered man's name, his business, and the fact that he had a family, Superintendent Folk, in order to keep up the reputation of the Brooklyn Police, refused to furnish any information to the press, suppressing the name of the party who identified Torino, and the locality of the house in which the murdered man boarded. Detectives Corwin and Folk were at once sent with the men to New-York to obtain further facts in the case.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS IN THIS CITY.

The roofers have more than half finished their work on the new Post Office, and the plastering will soon be begun. The carpenter's work is also in progress, and it is expected that the sidewalk around the building will be finished in about two weeks. It is of artificial stone, which is said to be very hard and durable, and very elegant in appearance. The additions to the Assay Office in Wall street are nearly completed. The three rooms in No. 30 Wall street which were occupied by the firm of Howes & Macy, have been turned into two, one to be used by the United States melter and refiner, and the other, in the rear of the premises, for the Assayers' weigh-room. In this there will be a vault, fifteen feet square by twelve high, for the storage of bullion. It will be built of steel and iron bars incased in masonry two feet thick.

A SWINDLING LAWYER.

John Cornelius, a negro sailor, appeared in the Tombs Police Court yesterday as complainant against Samuel B. Logan, a lawyer, who has his office at No. 94 Duane street. He charged the defendant with obtaining the sum of $65 from him by fraud and intimidation. He says that Logan went to Van Nest, in the Fifth Ward, in March last, and told him that he was one of the Commissioners appointed to take testimony in the case of Van Nest against Cornelius, which was then pending in the Supreme Court. He told Cornelius that he could get him a verdict for $1,000 if he would pay him $65. Cornelius paid the money, and Logan gave him a receipt. Cornelius then went to Logan's office, and found that he was not a Commissioner. He then had him arrested. Logan was committed in default of $1,000 bail.

THE CHARGES AGAINST MAYOR HAVEMEYER.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GOV. DIX AND MR. OTTENDORFER.

THE TIMES on Thursday contained a brief sketch of the communication of Gov. Dix to Messrs. Oswald Ottendorfer, John Kelly, and Wm. Wickham, in relation to the charges they preferred against Mayor Havemeyer. The following is a copy of the letter:

SEAFIELD, WEST HAMPTON, Long Island, } Aug. 11, 1874. }

GENTLEMEN: I did not receive until the 7th inst. the last of Mayor Havemeyer's answer to the charges against him. You will have seen in the newspapers an authentic copy of his answer to the charges submitted by you. It admits the principal facts on which they are founded. Do you wish me to take any further steps before coming to a decision? While, on the one hand, it is desirable that the matter should be determined as speedily as possible, I am not, on the other, disposed to withhold the inquiry provided by statute if you deem it essential to the completion of the case on your part.

I am, very respectfully, yours, JOHN A. DIX.

Messrs. Oswald Ottendorfer, John Kelly, and William H. Wickham.

To this communication Mr. Ottendorfer, after consulting with his colleagues, sent the following reply, yesterday:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1874.

SIR: In answer to your Excellency's letter of Aug. 11, in which you informed us that you are not disposed to withhold an inquiry provided by statute, if we deem it essential to the completion of the case against Mayor Havemeyer, on our part, we beg leave to state:

That, inasmuch as Mayor Havemeyer's answer to our charges made against him admitted the principal facts on which they were founded, an inquiry at the present time would only serve,

First—To show the inaccuracy and arbitrary manner in which Mayor Havemeyer recapitulated the charges and attempted to weaken their force by voluble assertions and by fictitious statements; and,

Second—To expose the imbecility of a defense, one of the principal arguments of which consisted in insinuations against the motives of the accusers.

As to the first point, our charges consisted of an enumeration of facts, all known to the community, substantiated by documentary evidence; and it would be an imputation on the intelligence or impartiality of your Excellency to consider further arguments and evidences necessary to enable you to penetrate the mist of Mayor Havemeyer's excuses, and to appreciate fully the magnitude of the offences complained of, and the pernicious influences they might exercise in corrupting our public life; and as to the second point, we indignantly regret the imputation that malice or personal motives had anything to do with the preparation or presentation of our charges against Mayor Havemeyer. We have acted from a sense of public duty—a grave duty unpleasurable one at that; and if we had allowed our sympathies or personal or political considerations to have any influence with us in this matter, they would have tended to lead us in a different course from the one we have adopted.

As far, therefore, as the charges made by us are concerned, we do not consider any inquiry to be necessary for the completion of the case on our part, unless your Excellency requires some further information to arrive at a well-matured decision.

OSWALD OTTENDORFER,
JOHN KELLY.
WM. H. WICKHAM.

To His Excellency Gov. John A. DIX.

A TIMES reporter called upon Mayor Havemeyer yesterday to ascertain his views in reference to both communications. The Mayor stated that he had nothing to add to the answer he sent to the Governor, except that he believed that John Kelly intended to keep the matter alive until the elections. He added that he had heard nothing from the Governor from the time he sent his answer to him until he found it published in an Albany paper.

A LONG ISLAND ROMANCE.

There was an occurrence at Hempstead on Wednesday of last week which has ever since vastly interested the gossips of the place and of the surrounding neighborhood, and the particulars of which those directly interested have sedulously sought to "keep out of the papers." There was a wedding at St. George's Episcopal Church. Miss Maria B. Moore, the only daughter of the Rector, Rev. W. H. Moore, was married to Mr. William A. Parke, "of the City of New-York." As stated in one of the local papers, the church was crowded on the occasion. The chancel was tastefully decorated with flowers. Where the bride was to stand a gothic arch had been constructed of evergreens, from the intersection of which hung a marriage-bell shaped out of white flowers beautifully woven together. From the apex fluttered a white dove with outstretched wings. The ceremony was performed by the bride's father, assisted by Rev. Joseph Price, D. D., of New-York; Rev. Wm. H. Carmichael, D. D.; Rev. S. Cox, D. D., Newtown, and Rev. G. W. Smith, of Jamaica. There was music both before and during the ceremony by Mr. Caldwell, organist of St. Paul's, in Brooklyn. The bride and the bridesmaids—Miss Fox, daughter of Charles Fox, Superintendent of the South-side Railroad Company, and Miss Lydia Richardson—were elegantly attired, the bride having a trailing veil, looped up with orange-blossoms, falling over a rich dress of white satin. It is now reported that about the close of the ceremony a carriage containing a man and two children drove up to the church door, and that the woman in vain endeavored to gain access to the church. She loudly proclaimed that she was the lawful wife of William A. Parke, and that the two children with her were his children. Failing in her efforts to enter the church, she waited until the marriage cortege came outside. When the new bride had entered her carriage, she forced her way to the door, and asking "Do you know whom you have married?" said in reply to her own question, "You have married my husband!" She was quickly forced away, but on entering her own carriage to leave the place, exclaimed, "You will hear from me again." Mr. William A. Parke and his new-made bride soon afterward left on their wedding tour. There is a rumor that a suit for divorce is soon to be prompted, and that the woman will give the happy pair no further trouble, but upon what basis the alleged compromise has been effected is not known, and the rumor itself cannot be traced to any authentic source. In explanation of the failure to enter the church during the ceremony, it is said that her visit was fully expected, and that in consequence private detectives, employed by Mr. William A. Parke, kept watch at the entrances.

THE MILLER HOMICIDE.

An inquest was held yesterday in the case of Leonard Miller, who died at No. 104 Pitt street, on the 4th inst., from injuries received by being knocked down, on the corner of Lewis and Fourth streets, by Joseph Kiernan. Walbinger Miller, of No. 104 Pitt street, the wife of the deceased, was called and testified that her husband went home on the morning in question and told her that he was thrown down and badly hurt on the head and breast. He said he was injured by a painter on Fourth street, near the coal-yard. He became senseless the same day, and continued more or less so until his death, which occurred on the Thursday following. She noticed a wound on the back of his head at the time. Frederick Bittman, of No. 82 Suffolk street, said that he saw the deceased in the coal-yard at No. 410 East Fourth street on the 4th inst., and he was then all right. Shortly after I learned that his head and face was nearly covered black paint. I got him down to the yard and with asked him to wash the paint off his face. He was cursing some person at the time. Saw no blood on him. Did not see any blows struck. Several other witnesses corroborated this statement. William Loomassey, of No. 168 Lewis street, testified that he was standing talking with Joseph Kiernan when the deceased went along with his basket. Kiernan, for a joke, put some paint on his nose, and then said, "Shake hands, Fritz." The deceased answered something in German, which I did not understand. He put his basket down and raised his shovel in a threatening manner, when Kiernan tripped him, the deceased falling in the gutter. Deceased had not done anything to Kiernan when he put the paint on his face. He made no attempt to injure the deceased from the gutter, but handed his paint-brush to Reilly, who was working with him, and then went away. Jay Kinney, of West Twentieth street, a truck-driver, corroborated the testimony of the last witness. Philip Reilly was sworn, and testified that on the morning of the 4th inst. he was standing by the back window of the liquor store at Lewis and Fourth streets. Saw the deceased come along with his basket and shovel. Joseph Kiernan was painting the stoop, and when the deceased reached him, he said, "Hello." The deceased did not seem to like it, and said something in German, and then Kiernan slapped him across the face with his paint brush. The remainder of this witness' testimony was the same as that given by previous witnesses. Officer O'Connor, of the Eleventh Precinct, testified to arresting Kiernan, and his being identified by the deceased as the man who struck him. Deputy Coroner Marsh testified that he made the post-mortem examination, and in his opinion death resulted from meningitis, the result of injuries received. The jury returned a verdict of death from injuries received by being thrown upon the sidewalk in Fourth and Lewis streets, on the 4th inst., by Joseph Kiernan, but they believe that Kiernan had no intention of taking the life of deceased.

The prisoner was committed to the Tombs in default of $2,000 bail.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

The meeting of the Directors of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, held on Wednesday, was somewhat of an informal character. Reports, however, were submitted showing that the road was in a most flourishing condition, the earnings for the past six months being considerably in excess of the earnings for the corresponding period during the previous year.

Mr. J. L. Sargeant, formerly the General Manager of the South Devon and Cornwall Railway of England, recently arrived in this City. Mr. Sargeant is to be associated with Mr. J. Hickson in the management of the Great Trunk Line of Canada in place of C. J. Brydges, resigned.

The cash receipts of the Union Pacific Railroad in the whole branded as exhibiting a very satisfactory showing, the decrease in gross earnings being only $19,343, which, considering the dullness of trade and low railroad freights prevailing during the past six months, presents the condition of the road in a much better aspect than could have been anticipated.

THE NATHAN MURDERER.

WHAT THE LATEST CLAIMANT HAS TO SAY IN HIS FAVOR—A DOUBTFUL NARRATIVE.

As was stated in THE TIMES of Tuesday, Superintendent Walling on Monday last received a dispatch from Sheriff Honscheidt, of McLean County, Ill., setting forth that an unknown man had given himself into his, the Sheriff's, custody, with the statement that he (the unknown) was the murderer of Benjamin Nathan. The Superintendent telegraphed to the Sheriff to send further particulars by mail, and yesterday the following reply was received:

BLOOMINGTON, Aug. 10, 1874.

George Walling, Esq., Superintendent of Police, New-York City:

DEAR SIR: I hasten to reply to your dispatch. On Saturday night last a man by the name of Levy, a German Jew, called at my house, and inquired for the Sheriff. He stated that he had some important disclosures to make. I took him into my room, and told him that we were alone, and told him to proceed. He informed me that he was the man that killed Nathan, of your City. I took him to be an impostor, and told him so; but he insisted that he was the man, and I asked him for more particulars. He stated that Nathan lived in a brown-stone front, opposite Fourth avenue, on Twenty-third street; that it was a hammer of peculiar shape that he used to kill him with; that Nathan before he was murdered handed them, upon their demand, some valuable papers; then they killed him. He says there was another man with him at the time, but will not tell who he is. This man is either the man who committed the murder or he is a humbug, and wants to be transported to New-York. He says he has traveled all over the West, has been in Utah and Oregon. He says the reason for his giving himself up is, that he has had no rest or peace of mind since he committed the crime. He says that at the time of the murder he was disguised. According to his account, he has destroyed all the papers. He had no papers of any kind on his person. This is about the substance of what I learn from him. He agrees to go with me to your City without a requisition. Please answer at once.

Very respectfully yours,

HENRY HONSCHEIDT,
Sheriff McLean County, Ill.

Superintendent Walling sent a reply to Sheriff Honschiedt, giving it as his opinion that the man was either insane or an impostor.

COMMISSIONER WILLIAMSON TO CONTROLLER GREEN.

Mr. David B. Williamson, Commissioner of Public Parks, has addressed the following communication to the Controller:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1874.

Hon. Andrew H. Green, Controller:

DEAR SIR: As my name appears on the pay-rolls of June and July, with a memorandum to the effect that the accounts are subject to reduction, or that $30 is deducted, it is proper that I should inform you, as Controller, of the reason therefor, and apprise you that no claim for the payment thereof will be made at any future time.

Shortly after my re-election in May last to the position of Treasurer of the Department of Public Parks a salary of $3,000 per annum was voted to me, to commence from the first day of June, 1874. Although the Counsel to the Corporation had given an opinion to the Commissioners to the effect that one of their number could be chosen Treasurer, and receive as such a salary to be fixed by them, I, nevertheless, inasmuch as my legal right to the same was questioned, addressed a communication to the President of the department, stating that, in view of that doubt, and of the recent action of the Board in the estimate and Appropriation in reducing the appropriation of my department, I would prefer to decline the salary, and caused the memorandum to be made on the pay-rolls. Under the circumstances, I deemed it to be my duty to relieve you of all embarrassment in the matter by declining to receive a salary from the City where there was even the slightest doubt as to the legality thereof.

I trust my course in this respect will induce others to act likewise, and if Mr. Vance, who as a member of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has shown so much creditable zeal in reducing the expenses of our City Government, will prevail upon his associates in the Board of Aldermen to waive all claim to their salaries as Supervisors, and which you have refused to pay on the ground that they are not legally entitled to the same, he would be the means of saving to the City the unauthorized expenditure of upward of $30,000.

I remain, with great respect, most sincerely yours,

DAVID B. WILLIAMSON,
Treasurer Department of Public Parks.

RAIDS ON LOTTERY DEALERS.

The Police authorities appear to be waking up on the lottery policy question, and an active warfare against these gentry is being rapidly inaugurated. On Wednesday afternoon Officer Brookheim, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, entered the policy-shop No. 565 Washington street, and purchased a "gig," warranted to win about $30, "provided he were lucky." After making his purchase the officer quietly arrested the two proprietors, who gave their names as Charles Williams and Frank Farrell. They were arraigned before Justice Morgan at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, and held in $1,000 bail each for trial.

Officer Macdonald, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, paid a visit to No. 339 Spring street, and, having invested forty cents in a "saddle," arrested the proprietor, Edward Van Benson, who sold him the ticket. Van Benson was not at all obliged when Justice Morgan held him in $1,000 bail for trial, charged with keeping a lottery shop.

Officer Healy paid a similar visit to No. 165 Houston street and arrested Francis Sell, who affirmed that he was only a clerk in the employment of the proprietor, whose name is Peter Nolke. The officer then visited the latter and brought him before Justice Kasmire, at Essex Market, where Sell agreed to appear as complainant against him. He was held in $1,000 bail for trial. It is understood that Nolke is the mainstay of at least twenty policy shops throughout the City.

A CASE OF SUSPECTED ARSON.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered burning in the butcher shop kept by Joseph Schwab, at No. 414 Eighth avenue. The firemen were promptly on hand, and the flames were extinguished before they had made much progress, and but very little damage was sustained. An examination of the place showed that the fire was of incendiary origin. A bundle of half-burned paper, which had been partially saturated with kerosene, was found in the spot where the fire originated One of the tenants residing on the floor above informed the Police that she had heard some person moving in the shop after midnight, and a few minutes after this person left the fire was discovered. She saw the man as he was leaving, and described him as a tall man, but could not identify Schwab, who had been arrested on suspicion of having fired the place, as the man she saw. Deputy Fire Marshal Hill investigated the origin and took the testimony of several witnesses. Schwab in defense testified that he closed his place of business at the usual hour on Wednesday evening, and, after paying a short visit to his brother-in-law, went directly home and to bed. The accused was taken to Jefferson Market Police Court for examination.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Recorder Hackett presiding, Assistant District Attorney Allen prosecuting, John Burns pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to State Prison for two years....Henry Rice pleaded guilty to burglary, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months....Emma Schumann pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months....James Mulhall, formerly a clerk in the Metropolitan Hotel, who pleaded guilty to forgery, was sent to State Prison for five years....John Golden pleaded guilty to an attempt at larceny from the person, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year and six months....John Kelly pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months....John Lamb and James Harford pleaded guilty to larceny, and were each sent to State Prison for two years and six months....Herman Croffelius pleaded guilty to obtaining money by false pretenses, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months....The court then adjourned for the term.

ANOTHER ALLEGED MASKED BURGLAR.

Mike Hurley, alias Reilly, who is supposed to have been one of the masked burglars implicated in the robbery of Judge Emott's residence at New-Rochelle some time ago, was arrested by Detectives King and Lyons on Wednesday night on the corner of the Bowery and Rivington street. He was arraigned before Justice Kasmire at Essex Market Police Court yesterday and remanded to the charge of the detectives to work up the case against him.

A STOLEN WATCH.

Enoch Suzan, a Pole, of No. 153 Chatham street, who said he was a teacher, by profession, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Wandell, of the Tombs Police Court. He was charged with stealing a gold watch of the value of $160, from the person of Thomas McLoughlin, of No. 39 Hamilton street. William Goss, of No. 35 Market street, testified that he had seen the watch in the possession of the prisoner within two blocks of where McLoughlin lost it. He was committed for trial.

THE POST OFFICE ROBBERY.

Yesterday John L. Carey, the Post Office clerk charged with abstracting letters from the United States mails, was brought before United States Commissioner Shields for examination. Acting under the advice of his counsel, the prisoner waived an examination, and was held to await the action of the Grand Jury in default of $75,000 bail.

THE STOLEN SHARES OF THE HARLEM BANK.

Yesterday the three men (Sacia, Dever, and Whipple) who were arrested on the 11th inst., charged with attempting to negotiate twenty-five shares of the Harlem Bank, which were stolen in June last from Mr. Burton, of Burlington, Vt., were examined before Justice Wandell, of the Tombs Police Court. The facts elicited by the examination were those substantially given in THE TIMES of the 12th inst. The prisoners were all represented by counsel, and lengthy arguments were made in their behalf. Justice Wandell took the papers, promising to give his decision to-day. The accused were remanded to the Tombs Prison.

CREEDMOOR.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT AT THE RANGE—FINE WEATHER—ORDINARY SHOOTING.

The Seventh Regiment, Col. Clark commanding, proceeded to Creedmoor, Long Island, yesterday, at 8:20 A. M., for rifle practice, arriving at the range shortly after 9 o'clock. The numerical strength of the regiment was 380, distributed among ten companies. Requisition had been made for all of the targets, twenty in number, and after the command had been divided into squads and assigned to the several firing points, practice commenced at the 200 yards range. No guard was mounted, either in the field or at the firing point. In the former case it was not deemed necessary, as the men evinced a disposition to maintain order, but the result of the day's practice would undoubtedly have been better had the firing point been kept clear of all not immediately interested, and conversation prohibited in the vicinity of the persons in the act of firing. A bantering but friendly style of talking was indulged in, the effect of which is to greatly disconcert a marksman. Although more attention has been paid to instruction in aiming and sighting drill by this command than any other in the First Division, and a large number have practiced extensively both in the regimental armory and at Creedmoor, yet the highest score made yesterday was only thirty-one out of a possible forty points, and this was an individual case. Only 143 qualified, by making a score of eight in a possible twenty points, to shoot at the 500 yards target. The range was in a magnificent condition; there was very little wind stirring—certainly not sufficient to interfere with shooting—and the sky was overcast throughout the day; consequently there was no reflection from the barrels of the muskets to dazzle the sight of the contestants. There was no attempt at military display, and the regimental colors were piled up on a stack of muskets instead of gracing the entrance to the head-quarters, a decided contrast to the style of the First Battalion which preceded them. The majority of the men evidently went out to enjoy a holiday, and a greater interest was manifested in a game of base-ball than in practice with the rifle. The contest at 500 yards distance commenced about 2 o'clock, and was concluded shortly before 4 P. M. The regiment returned to the City by the 4:42 train. Among the prominent visitors were Assistant Adjutant Gen. J. B. Stonehouse, of Albany; Gen. Varian, Col. Wentworth, and Capt. Varian, of the Third Brigade Staff; Col. Edward Gilon and Major Zuchlag, of the Fifty-fifth Regiment; Col. Scott and Major Davenport, of the Eighth; Capt. D. D. Wylie, of the Washington Grey Troop, and Col. Green, of the Ordnance Department. The following table indicates the number firing at both distances by companies:

Name.	200 Yards.	Total.	500 Yards.	Total.	G'd Total.
Corp. MacMillan, Co. A	3 4 2 2 3	14	3 3 4 3 4	17	31
Corp. Gardiner, Co. G	3 3 3 2 3	14	3 3 4 3 4	17	30
Sergt. Price, Co. H	3 2 3 2 3	13	3 3 3 3 4	16	29
Private Gardner, Co. K	3 3 3 0 4	13	3 3 4 3 3	16	29
Private Carrington, Co. C	3 2 0 3 2	10	4 4 3 3 4	18	28
Private Bushy, Co. D	3 3 2 3 3	14	2 2 2 2 2	10	24
Private Knox, Co. C	3 3 2 2 3	13	3 2 3 3 3	14	27
Sergt. Buneel	3 3 2 3 2	13	3 3 4 4 0	14	27
Lieut. Abrams, Co. H	2 R 2 2 3	9	3 4 3 3 4	17	26
Corp. Evans, Co. B	2 2 2 3 3	12	3 2 3 3 3	15	26
Sergt. Scrymser, Co. K	3 3 2 3 3	14	2 4 3 3 0	12	26
Private Biker, Co. B	4 2 2 2 3	13	2 2 2 4 2	12	25
Private Edwards, Co. F	3 3 2 3 3	14	0 3 4 3 3	13	24
Corp. Gaul, Co. F	2 2 2 2 3	11	3 2 3 3 3	13	24
Corp. Cooper, Co. D	2 2 3 3 2	12	3 2 4 0 3	12	24
Private Brasher, Co. H	3 4 2 2 2	13	3 2 3 3 0	11	24
Private Gardner, Co. G	0 3 3 3 3	12	3 2 3 3 3	14	23
Private Bartlett, Co. C	3 2 3 2 2	12	0 4 2 2 3	11	23
Private Richards, Co. G	3 3 3 2 3	14	3 0 4 2 0	9	23
Private Delafield, Co. K	2 2 2 4 3	13	0 2 3 2 3	10	23
Corporal Hamilton, Co. G	3 2 3 2 3	13	2 2 2 2 0	8	21
Private Schwartz, Co. E	3 2 0 3 2	10	0 3 3 4 2	12	22
Private Treday, Co. H	2 2 2 4 3	13	0 2 3 2 2	9	22
Private Coughlry, Co. G	3 2 3 3 3	14	0 3 3 2 0	8	22
Private Kent, Co. B	4 2 3 4 3	16	4 0 2 0 0	6	22
Lieut. Nicoll, Co. H	4 2 0 2 0	8	3 3 3 2 2	13	21
Private Dunning, Co. K	2 2 2 4 3	13	2 2 2 2 0	8	21
Private Gillet, Co. K	3 2 2 4 3	14	3 2 2 0 2	7	21
Private David, Co. H	3 3 3 2 3	14	2 2 2 2 1	7	21
Corporal Updyke, Co. C	2 0 3 2 2	9	2 0 3 3 3	11	20
Sergt. Lebouteiller, Co. H	2 3 3 2 2	12	0 0 3 3 2	8	20
Capt. Bird, Co. F	3 2 2 3 3	13	2 0 2 2 1	7	20
Sergt. Dominick, Co. I	3 3 2 2 3	13	0 3 0 2 2	7	20
Private Halsted, Co. H	0 2 2 3 3	10	0 0 4 3 3	10	20
Private Titus, Co. H	3 2 3 2 2	12	0 0 3 2 3	8	20
Private Hasbrouck, Co. H	3 3 2 2 3	13	0 0 3 2 2	7	20

The following is a list of the best scores at 200 and 500 yards range, the highest possible score being forty points.

P. and S. A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Tl.
200 yards....12 40 48 31 23 35 18 36 68 28 41—380
500 yards.... 6 10 13 14 9 16 9 12 25 11 18—143

The following is a list of the best scores at 200 and 500 yards range, the highest possible score being forty points.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Two thousand eight hundred children of the Tenth Ward were taken on a free excursion to Oriental Grove yesterday.

Among the passengers who arrived in the steamer Scotia were the well-known dramatic stars Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence and Mrs. Lander.

An unknown man jumped overboard from the ferry-boat Jersey City, while in midstream, in the North River, and was drowned. No description of the man could be obtained.

The Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions presented a number of ordinary indictments yesterday, and, having finished the business before them, were discharged, with the thanks of the court.

The Liberal Republican Central Committee held an adjourned meeting last evening and adopted a series of resolutions in which the Assembly District associations are requested to hold primary elections on the 26th inst.

James Wilkinson, aged forty-four years, of No. 618 East Thirteenth street, while at work on the coal elevator at the Manhattan Gas Works, was struck by the carriage and fell a distance of forty feet. When he was picked up it was found that he was dead.

The funeral of Mr. Thomas U. Smith, late of the firm of Henrys, Smith & Townsend, and President of the Mercantile Trust Company, will take place this morning at 10 o'clock. The funeral services will be performed at the Presbyterian Church on Fifth avenue.

The German Property-owners' Association of the Tenth, Eleventh, and Seventeenth Wards held a meeting at Concordia Hall, in Avenue A, last night, the proceedings of which were confined to the discussion of business interests and the collection of funds due to the association.

Henry Luerson, a delivery clerk in the employment of the Canton Tea Company, in Chambers street, was committed in $500 bail by Justice Morgan, at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, charged with embezzling $30, which he collected for teas which he delivered to various customers of the house. Luerson admitted his guilt.

John Williams, of West Thirty-sixth street, who stabbed Officer Erskine, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, in the neck, inflicting very serious wounds, was arraigned before Justice Morgan, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday. The case was fully published in yesterday's TIMES. After hearing the testimony the Judge held Williams in $2,000 bail for trial.

A number of retail liquor-dealers were arrested and taken before United States Commissioner Shields, yesterday. They were charged with having violated the United States Internal Revenue law by selling spirits without having previously paid the United States special tax. They were held in $500 bail each to await the action of the Grand Jury.

John Hop was held for examination by Justice Kasmire, at Essex Market Police Court yesterday, on a charge of abduction preferred against him by Elizabeth Mance, of No. 122 Elizabeth street. Her daughter Christina, aged seventeen, left home on the 1st of July, and has not since been seen. As she was seen talking to Hop on Wednesday night, he was arrested by Officer Herrick.

The steamer Vicksburg will be the first of the new steam-ship line from New-York to Port Royal and Fernandina, making connections at Port Royal with the Port Royal Railroad, via Augusta, Ga., for all points in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee, and at Fernandina with points in Florida. The pioneer ship will leave on Thursday, Aug. 27, and will be followed by the Weybosset, Sept. 3.

BROOKLYN.

Police Capt. O. B. Leich, of the Twelfth Precinct, was reprimanded yesterday for not paying off the men of his command promptly.

Ohlen & Helin's tailor store, No. 486 Atlantic avenue, was broken into by burglars on Wednesday morning, and robbed of $700 worth of cloth.

Julia Taylor, aged nineteen, a servant was held for examination yesterday, for stealing $945 worth of property from her employer, H. T. Butler, of No. 195 Clinton avenue.

Mr. H. A. Schreiner, the accountant employed by the Board of Audit, is completing his examination of the Tax Office accounts. The total amount of the defalcation discovered, including $36,000 for interest—is not far short of $150,000.

Justice Charles B. Elliott, the boat builder, of Greenpoint, has furnished the shells for the Vernon crew of Savannah, Ga., the Palmetto crew of Charleston, S. C., and the Potomac crew of Washington, D. C., who are to take part in the forthcoming regatta at Saratoga.

Controller Schroeder announced yesterday that he will at the earliest opportunity place on the market $300,000 of East River Bridge bonds, to fall due in 1894. He will also place $100,000 of Assessment Fund bonds due in 1877. Proposals for purchase will be received at the Controller's office until the 25th inst.

Mr. Brodhead yesterday appeared before Justice McCue, sitting at Special Term of the City Court, and asked that the Board of Health be enjoined from giving the offal contract to Swift & Co., instead of Thomas A. Shea, the lowest bidder. Swift's offer was $23,000, and Shea's $15,000. The injunction, which was granted, is returnable Saturday of this week.

STATEN ISLAND.

There were only two vessels discharging cargo at the lighterage grounds, off Robbins' Reef, yesterday.

The Richmond County Republican General Committee will meet at the Union Hotel, in Tompkinsville, on Monday, the 24th inst., for the purpose of appointing primaries in the different townships throughout Richmond County.

A young lad named Peter Martin, in the employ of Mr. Eyre, of Townsend avenue, Tompkinsville, fell from a tree, yesterday afternoon, and fractured both bones of his right arm. He was taken to the Smith Infirmary for treatment.

NEW-JERSEY.

The engine-house of Clark's thread works in Newark was damaged by fire yesterday to the extent of $300.

John Wallace, a newsboy, was thrown from a bugg